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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,552—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.



Milkmaid

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BRAND

Milk

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	...	...
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951	...	...
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	...	...
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6322
30th ,,	MALTA	6064	...	...
7th Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th ,,	ARABIA	7993	...	...
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	...	...
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500	...	...
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	Egypt	7912	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
KARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905,
DUMBEA	5916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,675	Verron	19th Aug. 1905,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on MONDAY 7th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, Karachi, Gwadur, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,999 tons, on or about 2nd August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents

Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	5th Aug. 1905
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th ,, ,,
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,593	9th Oct, ,,
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 533. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

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Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to oversaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3608	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Building, Bombay.

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to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

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CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.

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APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

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SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

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THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

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	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	52 8
New Cherub ,, Comb ,,	40 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	20 8
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New Art ,, ,, ,,	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
,, Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
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Solid Silver ,, ,,	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
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,, ,, 9 ,, ,,	80 0
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Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
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2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210 0

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

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VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs. a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12 0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6 0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do.	5 0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.

COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents :—

MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
GENERAL	2351	Pons	31st July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st June, 1905

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

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VENNING AND RAMSAY.

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

21, Hornby Road,

OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.

FORT.

WELL FITTING

SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Twill	10 8
Soft Gauze	18 0
Fancy Oxford	21 0
Best Zephyr	25 8
Dress 4 fold linen Rs.	24-0 27 0
Fittings ,,	30-0 33 0
Double Collars ,,	3 0 3 12

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "NIPPON" from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

L. FONDA,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 O'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1905, for PROVIDING GLASS WINDOWS, to the Western verandah of the Bai Motlibai and Sir D.M. Petit Hospitals, Bombay, Value of work will be about Rs. 2,300 only.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 24th July, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Docks Superintendent-in-Charge of the management, under the Trustees' orders, of the Port Trust docks at Bombay.

Commencing salary Rs. 900 per mensem (subject to deduction of 8 1/3 per cent. to be paid to the Trustees' Provident Fund) with Rs. 50 Conveyance allowance and Free Quarters.

The person selected will be required to join as soon as possible after Appointment.

First class passage to Bombay will be paid by the Board.

Applications should state age and should be forwarded with Copies of testimonials to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust,

By Order,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
Ballard Road, Bombay, 1st August, 1905.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, 29th August, 1905, at 6 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

27th July, 1905.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, viz., Rs. 180 per whole Share and Rs. 45 per quarter Share, has been declared and is payable on and after 1st August, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on 25th July, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1905.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the half year ending 30th June, 1905, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Rd., on and after TUESDAY, the 1st August, 1905, between the hours of 11 A. M. & 3 P. M., to those Shareholders whose names will stand on the Company's Register on the 24th day of July, 1905, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th July, 1905, to 31st July, 1905, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 14th July, 1905.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 40 per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the half year ending 30th June, 1905, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No 13 Esplanade Rd., on and after TUESDAY the 1st. August, 1905, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P. M. to those Shareholders whose names will stand on the Company's Register on the 24th day of July, 1905 on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 25th July, 1905 to 31st July, 1905, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 14th July, 1905.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes :—'Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes :—" Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes :—" The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq. Travancore, writes :—" For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES ; I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. " As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works Ranaghat, Bengal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30637 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	54 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	54 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	54 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	54 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 12	32 7	54 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	54 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	54 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	55 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	55 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	55 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	55 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	55 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	56 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	56 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	56 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	56 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	57 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	57 8	51 5	43 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	57 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	58 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	58 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	59 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	59 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 18	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 18	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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Dr. W. S. Copland, Ph.D., F. R. C. S.
Dr. Valentine Motto, late Professor of Surgical Anatomy, New York.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend or at the Docks to take instruction of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Castello, 2339 tons, Captain T W Leighton, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2041 tons, Captain J B Gracie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Loch Tay, 3115 tons, Captain J Stephen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 18th July with a cargo of coal.

THE German East Africa Line steamer General, 1480 tons Captain C Pens, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 15 cabin and 53 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1358 tons, Captain F, Chappell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mrs and 3 Misses Harlick, Miss M Mahany and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2156 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo and Messrs Tomlin Murrey, Anderson, Hossan, Minsto and 2 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Simla, 3505 tons, Captain O D Goldsmith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 11th July, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and Mr J W Heywood, Major Agnew, and Mr Barnette as passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th July, should be regarded as full Weather Working days for steamers in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Loch Tay s	Stephen	Calcutta, July 18
	Nadir s	Grasie	Calcutta, July 7
	Simla s	Goldsmith ...	Shanghai, July 11
	Landaura s	Moxon	Calcutta, July 8

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Jessie Burns s	Hutton	Karachi
	Goalpara s	Chappell ..	Persian Gulf
	General s	Pens	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Castello, Leighton, for Hull via Karachi, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Moshtari, for Jedah, &c
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf
" Nadir, for Calcutta
" Simla, for China, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Plymouth from Bombay on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Caledonia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay arrived at Aden this morning.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, Aug. 1 1905.

1 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Church Gate Sands to-day Tuesday the 1st instant from 7 a.m.

2 Recruits Drill will be held to-day Tuesday the 1st instant, at the Town Hall from 5-30 p m, and there will be an Assault-at-Arms class on the same occasion.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, Aug. 1 1905.

1 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Thursday the 3rd instant at 6 p.m.

2 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company :— No 5955 Vol K Boardman, No 5956 Vol E A Stolberg, No 5957 Vol R H Myer, and No 5958 Vol A E J Atkinson.

3 No 5755 Cadet J Moore is transferred from "L" to "A" Coy from this date.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R

HIGH COURT.—August 1.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

143 04—Little and Co; Soolaman Cassum Haji Mitha vs Bai Amnai widow and others—K D Shroff.
169-05—M B Chothia Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Elajjee Nesarwanjee Daruwalla—Wadia G and Co.
324-05—Wadia G and Co—Oomajee Mathajee and Co; vs Memana Abubuker Maludina and others—Mulla and M
327 05—Tyabjee D and Co—Jeramdas Saneshdas and others vs Gangabissen Goola chand and others—Kanga and P Payne and Co.
336 05—Matubai J and M—Motiram Gowan vs Jannatbibi widow and others—Chitois M and M.
310-05—Captain and V Chapsey Purbatjand others vs Abaji Kishwanath Rothalkar—Kanga and P.
407-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Kanyalal Jainaram and others vs Jankidas Dinamull and others.
401 05—J P Dastur Phillips and Covs D W Holden and others—Mirza and M.
460-05—K G Billimoria—Vasudeo Ramchandra Jayaker vs Eros Jao A dalk and others.
409 05—Bicknell M M and R Harischandra Boodhaji Thakoor—vs Gunpat Bhoobajee Thaker.

Undefended New Long Cause.

312-05—Bhaishankor K and G Cullianjee Shingjibhai vs Hirjee Meghjee and others.

21-04—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs S. Onderji Damji—Kanga and P part heard

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

475-04—Madhavji and K—Hardwarimul Shivandrai and others vs Shivbux Motiram and another—In person and Raghavaya and B

15-7-05—Ardeser B D and Co—Jacher'a Haji Ebrahim vs Jan Mahomed Habib—Meb and D
338-03—In person—Siddick Haji Hoosein vs Haji Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N
14-01—K B Mehta—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Thakersey Kheraj and another—Magunlal J and G
5:7-02—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamed vs Moosa Haji Joonus Noorani and others—Tyabji D and Co
15 05—Hiralal and D—Nowroji Framji Vakil vs Aimai—Craigie L and O
821—01—Unwalla and P—Hegerlie Sulbur and Co vs M Dawoodbhoy and Co—Captain and Co
77 04—Magaunlal G and G—Mahomed Ahmed and another vs Pedro Selvadore Rodrigues—Daphtary and F
593 03—Payne and Co—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdool and others vs Heerji Murar Maganlal J and G
514-04—Unwalla and Co—Amirbai widow vs Sakinabai widow v—Kanga and P
290 05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotalal Melchand and another vs Mulsbanker Harichand Bhat—Dikshit D and S
305 05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Jalubai widow and others—M J and M

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

701 01—Little and Co—Bomanji Muncherji vs Mahomedally Haji Ismail Chattum and another—Payne and Co part heard

Commercial Cause.

22 05—Mulla and M—Rustumji Ardeser Cooper vs Morarji Mohanji—Tyabji D and Co

Long Cause.

857 01—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabji Edulji Warden and others—Ardeser H D and Co Unvalla and P.
164-05—Wadia G and Co—Purshotam Ruttonsey vs Narrondas Ruttonsey Craigie L and O.
203 05—Sorabji and J Moosa Dawoodbhoy and another vs Noorbai widow and another Hiralal D and Mulla and M
225-03—Mulji and D—Tegbai widow vs Vejbai widow—Madhowji and K
253 05—Madhowji and K—Wallabhdas Govindji vs Tricumdas Rowjee and another—Edgelow G & W
293 05—Hiralal D—Gangabai widow vs Jivibai widow—Thakurdas and Co
315 05—Dikshit D and S—Radhabai widow vs Sitaram Pandrang Kushnaji—Little and Co

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 22nd July 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06......	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 22nd July 1905 by Council Bills....................	£4,773,553
	By Gold...	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 23rd July 1905 to 31st March 1906	£11,726,447

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Shoothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 29.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1/2	= + 1/16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/2	= + 1/4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan.........	£105 1/4	= + 1/4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7/8	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 3 16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	26 15/16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York.........	59	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14	= + 1/2
Berlin "	20·46 3/4	= − 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England.........	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	1 3/4 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills.........	2 5/8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans.........	1 1/2 per cent	= − 1/2
7 day market loans.........	1 5/8 per cent	= unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 9 3/4 J J sellers quiet.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 6d value.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 30 1/4 J A sellers steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 J-A sellers, flat

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1/4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed dull. East Indian steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000, Spot 6·03 plus 2. Egyptian F G F Brown 8. Sold on speculation and for export 300. Imports 6,000. Futures closed quiet.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·91	5·91	5·92
+2	+3	+2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
5·93	5·94	5·95
+1	+2	+2
Jan-Feb.	Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.
5·96	5·96	5·97
+2	+2	+2

Receipts at U S Ports......	16,000 bales
Do last year	4,000 do
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do do Continent......	3,000 do
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	11·10 + 05
Futures, month of July	10·75 + 12 a
Do do. Dec	11·09 + 10 b

a Declined early owing to liquidation but later advanced.
b Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too much rain.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	10 5 8
Futures, month of Sept	11·03 + 15
Do. do. Dec	11·13 + 16
Tone at close......	steady
	Bales
Stock in Liverpool	793,000
Stock in London	15,000
Total visible supply	2,190,000
	− 60,000
Total visible supply East Indian	182,000
Quantity in sight	13,130,000
	+130,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 29th July 1905 :—

Cotton......	2,869 bales.
Wheat......	16,913 cwts.
Linseed......	4,957 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard......	163 do
Ghigellyseed	52 do
Poppyseed	260 do
Groundnuts......	195 do
Castorseed	2,016 do
Rice	621 do
Myrabollams	44 do
Cottonseed	7 2 6 do
Mowraseed......	3,082 do
Gram......	128 do
Joowar	2,137 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JULY 31.

EXCHANGE—Tone, quiet.

Bank T. T.	... ...	...	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s 4d.
Bank Demand	... ...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 9 32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	169 1 2
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	138
Shanghai 30	do.	...	193
Japan 30	do.	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent, Tone, steady.

Cash	98·13
1st Settlement 1st, August...	98·13
2nd do. 1st. Sept. ...	98·11

Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	27th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	20th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th do.	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED.—Tone firm,	
Ready Sale s	7 8 0
Forward September	7 10 6
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet, nothing doing.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 6 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7 0 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	7 10 6
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	32 0 0
WHEAT—Tone firm,	
White Delhi	4 12 0 Ready.
White do.	4 15 0 Sept.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.

Estimated sales......	5,000	bales
Imports	9,000	"

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
5·97	5·97	5·98
+6	+6	+6
Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5·99	5·99	6·01
+6	+5	+6
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl
6·02	6 02	6·03
+6	+5	+6

COTTON.—There is a small enquiry from shippers and mills at Colaba to-day, in a steady market. For new crops some business is passing at an increase of Rs. 1 to 2 per candy. In the 'Sutta' market we quote,

Bengals Fully Good January Rs. 205.
Broach M. G. Good March Rs. 263 1/2.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 22nd July as compared with the statement of the 29th July :—

	July 22. Rs.	July 29. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,00	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	45,99,107	41,85,221
Public Deposits at Branches	27,14,651	31,02,857
Other Deposits	6,50,49,587	6,77,03,651
Post Bills......	42,525	20,786
Sundries	15,53,323	15,26,352
Rs.	9,26,59,19	9,52,38,867
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,07,20,771	1,11,31,483
Other authorised Securities	29,37,233	29,00,931
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities......	1,04,59,510	91,87,660
Loans do. do. do.	1,11,96,313	1,10,49,943
Bills discounted and purchased......	2,62,93,275	2,66,01,451
Dead Stock......	2,85,059	2,85,(6)
Stamps and Stationery......	3,412	3,351
Balances with other Banks	7,58,989	8,13,724
Sundries	1,72,376	1,48,159
Cash	2,93,34,212	3,40,66,588
	9,26,59,19	9,52,38,867

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed......	dull
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been......	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols......	90 1/2
3 per cent Rentes......	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan......	105 1 4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7/8
Bar Silver	27 3/16

THE Marquis of Linlithgow, Secretary for Scotland, replying to a question by Lord Ellenborough in the House of Lords recently said that the Government were considering the question of the control of news in war time. This is a question that very greatly effects the newspaper-reading public for if the rigid censorship which has been exercised by the Japanese is adopted, the war correspondent will become a thing of the past and the public will have to rely upon the accounts thrown from the official news table.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

COLLINS—July 17, at Murree, Elizabeth Martha (Betty) daughter of Captain and Mrs J G Collins, aged 1 1/2 years.
CULLODEN—July 23, at his residence, John George, late of Great Eastern Hotel, aged 82 years.

KEMP'S ASTHMATONES

are tablets prepared from the prescription of a very eminent Physician.

They are invaluable in all cases of Asthma and Bronchial Affections.

They relieve the strain and enable the sufferer to breathe freely.

You have no need to suffer from Asthma when you keep these Asthmatones by you.

An occasional tablet will considerably sooth the bronchial tubes.

They are sold in bottles at Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO, LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 11-43m., 11-34m. Low water 4-54m., 5-47m.
Association Football, Y. M. C. A. vs. York Regiment.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo at 5-15 p.m to-day on the maidan.

POLICE NOTICE.—A monkey and a bag containing money have been found by the Police and are awaiting the owners.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Town Sub-Post Office at the Esplanade Hotel, Fort will be removed to No. 79 Apollo Street, on the 1st August 1905. The office will cease to be a Telegraph Office.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. DWARKA.—On Sunday morning the steamship Dwarka was being towed from the B. I. Docks to the Victoria Docks, when near the Prince's Docks she struck against the wall, causing considerable damage to her stern and plates.

BURGLARY AT BYCULLA.—Aga Furrukh Shah, who resides in a bungalow at Love Lane, Byculla reported to the Police on Sunday morning that some time during the previous night some person or persons broke into his bungalow by removing four iron bars which enclosed the staircase and stole articles of jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,344. The matter is being investigated by the divisional and the detective police.

VICEROY OR GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—In the July number of the 'Calcutta Review' Mr. R. P. Karkaria writes an historical article on the 'Office of the Governor-General' in which he recounts the various steps by which the Governor-General has come to the supreme direction of affairs in India from the subordinate position which he held as ruler of Fort William in Bengal when the Regulation Act created the office. Mr. Karkaria also treats of the question "Viceroy or Governor-General" which was the subject of some controversy in the Municipal Corporation and the press recently.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Murray charged Piroz Fazul a Mahomedan, with stealing currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 239, belonging to his master Bawa Essa. The evidence showed that the complainant closed his shop on the evening of the 28th July, and went home. The next morning when he opened the shop as usual, he found the place broken into and the money carried away from a box. The accused, who used to sleep on the verandah of the shop, had disappeared and a report was made to the Police. The Police arrested the accused with Rs. 233 in his possession. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE Anjuman-i-Islam.—A meeting of the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held last evening, in the Anjuman Hall for the purpose of distributing monetary prizes, to the poor and deserving students of the vernacular schools of the Anjuman, from the fund of the late Professor Rebatsek, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadwani was called to the chair. The prizes were sent by Mr. N. V. Mandlik, the executor of Professor Rehatsek. They were in number forty-three and consisted of sums varying from three to ten rupees each; and were distributed by the Chairman. Mr. M. A Hyderi, of the Finance Department, then proposed that a letter be sent by the Anjuman, through the Turkish Consul-General, to H. I. M. the Sultan, congratulating his Majesty on the narrow escape he recently had. The proposition was unanimously adopted; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

SAILANA NOTES.—Our correspondent, writing on July 28, says :—Weather has been very fine and favourable. The outlook of the season appears to be good and profitable at present. Total rainfall up-to-date is almost 13 inches and more rain is expected every day. Owing to the recent rains, illness in the town has increased and cases of fever and rheumatism go to the Dispensary for medicines. Temperature in the morning registers 76° Fahr. and that in the evening goes up to 80°.—His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur K.C. I. E., the Rajasahib, intends going to Indore shortly for a change of air, His Highness having been indisposed for the last few days.—About the 21st of August next, a Committee meeting is to be held at Indore Camp in connection with the Daly College, which is to be extended and made available for the education of the Central India Princes. The meeting will be presided over by the Honourable the A. G. G. for Central India.

DEATH OF A RENOWNED AYURVEDIC PHYSICIAN.—The death of Mr. Anandrao Bulwant Purandare, a native Physician of Bombay, took place at his residence in Khotachi Wadi on the evening of Saturday, the 29th July. He belonged to a very ancient and renowned family of physicians Nearly a century ago his grand father became permanently settled in Bombay where he secured an extensive practice. Not only was Mr. Anandrao a good Physician of vast practice, but he enjoyed had earned pension from Government for a long time. He was well versed in the Ayurvedic Shastras and was expert in diagnosing cases of intricate nature. He was ailing for some time past and died on the aforesaid date leaving a big family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His funeral took place on Sunday morning at about 10 a.m. and was largely attended by his friends and patients.

CIRCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—In the above Institute a lecture in French was delivered before a numerous audience by Rev. Father S. Noel, S.J., president of the Circle, on Thursday evening last. The subject chosen by by the lecturer was the drama 'La Fille de Roland' by the Vicount H. de Fornier. The play being prescribed by the Bombay University as one of the text-books for the year 1905 it attracted a considerable number of Collegians. After a concise analysis of the play the story of which is derived from the famous Chanson de Roland the lecturer briefly pointed out the literary merits and demerits of the drama. The best proof of its merits, he maintained, was the phenomenal success and popularity of the play which could be gauged by the fact, that it went through 15 editions in the very first year of its publication In fact, the lecturer was of opinion that Coppee's "Jacobites" and Bornier's "La Fille de Roland" were the best representatives of higher French drama in the second half of the 19th century. The lecture over, one of the principal scenes, containing the catastrophe of the play, was recited by Messrs. F. S. Dalal, R. S. Billimoria, J. M. Wadia and R. M. Banaji. The steady attention of the audience, and especially of the students from three local Colleges, testified to their appreciation of both the lecture and the recitations. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the students who took part in the recitations, proposed by Mr. L. Peltier, as chairman, terminated the proceedings.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SULTAN.

REJOICING IN BOMBAY.

MR. CASSAMALLY, son of Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, the late great Khoja merchant, invited a party of about 500 leading and representative members of all the Mahomedan communities residing in Bombay, at "Noor-Baug" to a grand dinner party on Sunday night at half past seven. The "Noor-Baug" was brilliantly lighted and a Portuguese band was in attendance. Shaik Nurudin Afendi, the Consul General of Turkish Government at Bombay, in company with Mr. Adimski, the Austrian Consul, arrived at "Noor-Baug" and were received by Mr. Casamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Ebrahimbhoy Hassam, Hassambhoy Visram, Rehmoobhoy Allana and others, while the band played the 'National Anthem.' The guests were conducted to the hall set apart for the purpose, where the Turkish Consul was seated on a chair placed on a raised platform. All the guests having taken their seats, Mr. Cassamally, the host, addressed them in Gujarati to the following effect:—"Shaikh Nuruddin Afendi and friends, I feel grateful to you for honouring me with your presence this evening; we have all heard of the miraculous escape of our beloved Khalifat al Jaman Khademan Harmaine ba Sharrifaine Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan Gazi (may God prolong his life) on the 21st of July on the occasion of salam alake from a dynamite outrage perpetrated by some persons. There have been thanksgivings and prayers held and moulud sharrifs solemnized in this city from Friday last, as a token of rejoicing I beg of you and invite you to join me in partaking of the feast, this evening in the like manner, and to join me in wishing long life and prosperous and peaceful reign for our beloved Khalif" (prolonged cheers)

On the above address being translated into the Turkish language by Munshi Baker, the Consul Shaikh Nuruddin Afendi rose and replied in Turkish, his remarks also being translated into Gujrati by Janab Munshi Baker. He said "Mr. Cassamaly Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy I feel highly gratified at the manner in which you have received me at this festivity, commemorating the rejoicings of the miraculous escape of our most exalted Khaliffa. My Mahomedan brethren, I feel highly pleased at the feelings of religious loyalty expressed by you all in Bombay, since last Friday you have expressed your sentiments in unmistakeable terms, by offering thanksgiving prayers and solemnizing moulud sharifs. Information of this I have placed at the foot of our August Khalif's throne. I may be permitted to say that to-night's festivities are of very great importance, inasmuch as I see before my eyes the leading representatives of different Mahomedan communities of this city, and it may justly be said that both Suni and Shias have heartily joined on this festive occasion. You may rest assured I would not fail to inform his Imperial Majesty of this unique occurrence and I will also inform you of the imperial reply that I hope to receive. I rejoice to see that you are actuated by unfailing loyalty towards your rulers the British Government in no way less than you entertain towards our Khaliffa. As a strong feeling of friendship exists between the Turkish and the English Government, of which you are fully aware, I am fully satisfied that your conduct will be such, as to further cement the existing friendship.' (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The meeting then adjourned to the dining hall and did full justice to the sumptuous dinner, consisting of several of the most tasteful of Indian dishes. It may be remarked that the arrangement was most admirable and the guests appeared to be highly pleased by the entertainment. After dinner the guests were conducted to seats prepared for them in the compound. The Turkish Counsul, the Austrian Consul, Kazi Mahomedali Murge and Kamadia Esmailbhoy Cassam were garlaned and other guests were presented with button holes and rose-water and the assemblage dispersed amidst loud cheers.

REVOCATION OF A PROBATE.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the High Court yesterday, disposed of the suit in which Bai Hirabai, widow of Fardunji Bomanji Driver sued Framji J. Kathoke and others, executors, for the revocation of the probate of her husband's will. Mr. Vicaji, and, Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandi and Coy., appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Jardine and Mr. N. N. Saher, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the first and second respondents and the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the third respondent. Mr. Dadabhoy, the brother of the deceased, who is a contractor of engineering works and proprietor of the Eagle Printing Press, Bombay.

The petitioner stated that her husband Mr. Fardunji, died on 7th June 1903. He was not in a sound and disposing state of mind and was completely under the control of Mr. Dadabhoy, his brother. On 16th February 1904 probate of Fardunji's will was granted to the three respondents, but the will was not executed according to law. At the time of his death, deceased was in possession of her ornaments valued at Rs. 5,575 and wearing apparel valued at Rs. 1,950. Mr. Dadabhoy had removed these and he declined to hand them over.

Mr. Dadabhoy contravened the allegations and said the deceased was in a sound disposing state of mind, and the will was executed in the presence of attesting witnesses. No undue influence whatsover was brought to bear upon the deceased. He had neither removed nor was he in possession of the ornaments and of the articles of wearing apparel, as alleged by the widow, who had been living apart for more than twenty years from her husband, the deceased. Any other claim she might have against the estate was barred by limitation.

His lordship passed a decree in favour of the petitioner for Rs. 1950, against the estate of the deceased. She was ordered to bear her costs. Two sets of respondents' costs including costs reserved were to come out of the estate, as between attorney and client. Petitioner was to pay the Court Fees.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st July 1905

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey		nil		nil	
Teheran	26	2	14 p.m.	0	20
Suez	26	2	40 p.m.	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 31st July, 1905.

—	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	11	7	0	5
Karachi	3	31	0	3
Madras......	0	18	0	7

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33. Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Loch Tay, Captain J. Stephen, which arrived in harbour to-day, from Calcutta, reports having experienced strong monsoon and heavy sea.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 31st JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhatinda.—Drought still continues. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. Seasonable. Crop prospect generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bewar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Alternately cloudy and sunny. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton will have to be resown.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain. Cotton being resown. Food-grains doing well.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	25 92	27 31	26 53	21 85
Monday 31st July	0 01	0 05	0 04	0 06
Total	25 93	27 36	26 57	21 91
Total fall to 31st, July '04	31 50	32 93	33 01	25 33
Total fall to 31st, July '03	74 74	45 52	48 81	52 94

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	30th July and 31st July. Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	0

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 31ST OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Average hourly	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 25th...	...	..		..	...		.....	..	.....
Jask	29·41	E	1	95	85·2	8	.....	0·0	— 0·13
Muscat 25th...	...	..	..	..	...		.....	...	.....
Aden 25th.....	...	...	..	..	...		.....	...	.....
Lahore	29·43	SE	5	95·8	82·3	78	0·03	7·90	— 4·75
Sirsa	29·479	NE	5	100·5	85·0	69	.....	2·70	— 3·13
Delhi	29·508	WNW	9	101·2	86·7	5	.....	6·26	— 5·23
Agra	29·497	NW	11	99·6	87·3	6	.....	4·90	— 5·40
Cawnpore......	29·511	WSW	6	98·1	87·3	51	.....	8·15	— 6·90
Allahabad ...	29·531	WNW	8	97·1	8	3	.....	12·41	— 6·16
Jhansi	29·575	WSW	8	99·5	82·2	71	.....	0·9	—11·25
Jacobabad ...	29·390	ESE	6	107·4	81·7	49	.....	1·28	— 0·85
Karachi	29·54	W	15	82·9	8 ·2	8	.....	0·1	— 4·21
Jeypore........	29·502	WSW	9	100·2	78·1	6	.....	0·77	—10·55
Ajmere........	29·6.1	SW	16	95·9	77·5	72	.....	2·06	— 7·87
Deesa........	29·613	SSW	22	8 1	77·0	8	.....	17·95	+ 5·3
Ahmedabad..	29·633	SW	8	94·2	79·1	82	.....	35·12	+18·78
Bhuj	29·593	WNW	29	87·5	79·0	8	.....	4·76	— 4·71
Jamnagar ...	29·61	SW	9	8 0	8 ·2	7	.....	6·11	— 9·63
Dwarka	29·611	SW	5	85·4	8 ·1	8	.....	2·15	.....
Rajkot	29·637	WSW	2	90·	76·6	78	.....	14·80	— 5·3
Bhavnagar Para.	29·6.8	SW	1	91·6	80·5	68	.....	10·40	+ 0·5
Veraval	29·668	SW	17	80·7	79·3	9	.....	6·2	— 6·21
Neemuch	29·655	WSW	11	87·	72	79	.....	4·28	— 9·63
Indore	29·681	W	12	84·6	72·1	82	.....	29·16	+ 4·81
Saugor	29·626	W	12	86·4	71	77	.....	6·33	—17·23
Jubbulpore ...	29·625	W	6	87·5	74·6	7	.....	20·92	— 3·76
Hoshangabad	29·671	WSW	1	80·2	77·	0	.....	21·3	— 2·10
Khandwa......	29·675	WNW	17	88·7	75·5	74	.....	19·12	+ 4·49
Raipur	29·595	SW	7	85·1	74·	85	1·15	47·7	— 7·07
Nagpur	29·655	NW	13	85·7	76·1	70	.....	20·98	— 2·21
Amraoti	29·672	W	11	88·	76·5	82	.....	11·32	— 5·38
Akola	29·64	WNW	11	85·	74·3	7	.....	9·85	— 5·92
Surat	29·689	S	14	85·0	8 ·1	85	.....	1 ·9	+ 0·35
Malegaon......	29·690	W	19	87·4	75·	68	.....	6·69	— 2·75
Bombay	29·73	WSW	0	86·	78·8	8	0·05	21·8	—23·85
Poona.........	29·74	W	13	81·1	72·	79	.....	17·04	+ 5·26
Ahmednagar.	29·733	W	14	82·8	72·9	7	.....	5·96	— 2·00
Aurangabad..	29·671	SW	25	87·8	71·2	74	.....	0·36	.....
Sholapur	29·74	SW	1	93·7	74·0	69	.....	5·41	— 3·11
Ratnagiri......	29·770	W	11	85·3	79·8	87	.....	34·02	—22·66
Bijapur	29·7027	?	17	86·4	71·2	1	.....	2·10	— 3·47
Belgaum	29·777	WSW	1	76·	67·8	93	0·03	16·27	— 7·3
Mormugoa ...	29·785	NNW	13	80·0	79·1	8	.....	44·89	—12·62
Karwar........	29·810	SW	7	84·2	77·	79	.....	48·76	—25·09
Mangalore ...	29·82	WNW	10	85·4	79·	2	.....	79·73	+ 7·43
Calicut	29·832	Calm	7	81·7	75·2	92	1·4	63·12	— 1·54
Cochin	29·856	W	...	86·3	76·6	89	0·08	39·5	—10·67
Bangalore ...	29·825	WSW	1	8 ·5	67·3	83	.....	4·71	— 2·49
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·699	W	1	85·4	75·	71	0·0	4·25	— 6·5
Masulipatam.	29·677	WNW	6	87·0	77·1	93	0·43	6·73	— 3·5
Bellary	29·755	W	16	95·0	75·7	71	..	3·90	+ 0·44
Cuddapa	29·731	NW	M	96·	7 ·8	67	0·19	5·8	— 1·23
Madras	29·725	SW	5	99·5	76·5	8	0·06	3, 6	— 2·95
Coimbatore...	29·8·0	SW	12	90·4	72·1	80	.....	2·06	— 0·82
Trichinopoly.	29·760	W	8	9 ·6	79·8	9	.....	1·7	— 1·3
Nagapatam...	29·746	WSW	10	97·	79·0	84	.....	0·6	— 2·88
Colombo	29·839	SW	9	87·5	75·5	9	0·06	5·62	— 7·44

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H.=0·04 (18·25); G. T. H.=0·05 (27·93); St. G. H.=0·01 (26·76); C. P.=0·05 (21·83).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over the whole of the reporting area, the rise having been brisk to rapid in many places. It is in moderate to considerable excess of normal.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at several stations and the force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° in defect of normal at Masulipatam and 5° to 11° in excess at Sholapur, Hoshangabad, Saugor Ajmer, Jaipur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Delhi; minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Mangalore, Jhansi, Cawnpore and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Only 11 stations report rain to-day, the heaviest fall recorded being 1·15" at Raipur.

Weather.—Monsoon is weak and only local showers are to be expected in the Madras Presidency and on the West Coast In Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, pressure is abnormally high and little or no rain is likely.

Weather during the week ending 29th July, in the Trades region :—

Mauritius.—Pressure had been ·02" below normal. Wind was east-south-easterly and 11 miles an hour. Rainfall amounted to 0·11"

Zanzibar.—Pressure had been ·02" below normal. Wind was south-south-westerly and 9 miles an hour. No rain fell.

Seychelles.—Pressure had been 01" below normal. Wind was south-easterly and 10 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 0·13".

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compare with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In June 1905— Bengal	56,00,000	61,32,500	5,32,900	.....
In May 1905— Bombay	5,00,000	3,24,300	.....	1,75,700
Total......	61,00,000	64,57,200	3,57,200	.....

3 Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay :—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of June 1905— Bengal	1,68,00,000	1,82,48,625	14,48,625	.....
To end of May 1905— Bombay......	11,00,000	5,36,700	.....	5,63,300
Total......	1,79,00,000	1,87,85,325	8,85,325	.....

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUG. 1, 1905.

ZONE TIME OR STANDARD TIME?

SINCE last we referred to this subject three important contributions have been added to the discussion. First of these was a letter by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, a prominent educationalist; next, a letter from the pen of Mr. Bickel, the local head of a well-known mercantile firm, and finally, a speech by the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett, member of Council for the Commerce and Industry Department. Each is in favour of the adoption of Standard Time and the opinions of each is worthy of consideration. We like the first least, for the reverend principal of the Wilson College, reverting to what we thought was no longer approved custom, strives to prove his "doctrine orthodox by apostolic blows and knocks." It is always a mistake to fight with a bludgeon when a rapier will do as well. In adhering to local time Bombay is told that it has taken up a position of which any intelligent community might well feel ashamed. Then the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce is accused of introducing a question which was utterly irrelevant. Those who disagree with the learned doctor as to the adoption of Standard time are wanting in intelligence or imagination. Anyone who chooses to exercise his intelligence will agree with him on another point he indicates. Hindu objections to the change are accused of hypocrisy and a former Bombay Governor, who committed a slight error of judgment in changing the time "off his own bat", displayed less tact than officiousness. We imagine these people who offend would prefer their teacher to point the way to heaven and lead the way. It is impossible to drive them to salvation. We are glad to recognise towards the end of the letter some indication of a softening in the reverend gentleman's tone and that he cannot but admit Government has not yet elicited a sufficient amount of opinion on which to take action and that "there are few cities in which it is so difficult to ascertain the real feeling of the public, as it is in this city in which there is not a single body which can be accepted as a true exponent of it." Ascertained, the real feeling would be found to be contrary to that of Dr. Mackichan, though it might be less vigorously expressed.

We like Mr. Bickel's communication better. He favours Standard time, though he is a firm believer in the zone system and looks forward to the day when India will be scientifically in line with other civilised countries of the world. He knows that the zone system would better have suited the local conditions of the two greatest centres of trade in India, namely Calcutta and Bombay. But as scientific and local considerations had apparently to give way before the wishes and requirements of the Indian Railways, Mr. Bickel is agreeable to sink his own feeling in the matter. There is the true Christian ring about this, but he does not "dare to be a Daniel" all the same. He considers it useless that Bombay should stand alone. Bombay can, though, and probably will, in advocacy of the policy propounded by Mr Armstrong, who said in effect: "Give us something better than we have, or let us remain as we are." Bombay can agitate in favour of the scientific mode of reckoning time if it must relinquish true time. Neither the Government of India nor the Railway Board nor any other "reformer" has advanced any good reason in favour of the adoption of the fancy time which is sought to be forced upon us. There are many arguments in support of zone time and when Dr. Mackichan and Mr. Bickel refer to the subject as though it had been suddenly sprung upon the Chamber they are distinctly at fault. It is a matter of common knowledge that when the proposal to change the time was brought forward in the Chamber of Commerce, zone time was specified as the second alternative and the advantages of such a system were very lucidly pointed out in a note which is reproduced in the report of the Chamber of Commerce for the benefit and instruction of its members. We do not think that any difficulty would be found in inducing the members of the Chamber to memorialise Government in favour of the adoption of zone time, though we do not suppose that the Government of India—having very illogically narrowed the issue to a Standard time about nine minutes in advance of Madras time or keep your own—and having made the change would consent to make another so soon. Some day they will recognise the quaintness of the thing they have done and we shall have a scientific time as well as a scientific frontier.

Meanwhile we are asked to ring out the old, ring in the new, to forsake the time which is true and to accept that which is grotesque. The Hon'ble Mr. Hewett approached the subject very charily the other afternoon, and it seemed as though he were going to make converts. But unfortunately for him he struck the wrong note when he mentioned Karachi. Is Karachi to dictate to Bombay or to teach it? Perhaps Karachi can teach us much, but it were heresy to say so. Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Karachi people, Mr. Hewett says, find a difficulty in their adoption of Standard time in the fact that their banks are opened half-an-hour before the banks are open here, and consequently the first half-hour of the work in their banks is wasted. So much the worse for Karachi people who rushed in where Bombay people feared to tread. Had they been wise in their day and generation they would have waited until they saw what Bombay was going to do. They have fallen into a pit and wish us to help them out. Says Mr Hewett: they would no doubt be grateful to us if we could remove this inconvenience by adopting the system they have adopted. No doubt. But if Karachi likes to deceive itself into the belief that it is two minutes past ten, when it is really only nine o'clock, or live a kind of topsy-turvy existence, that is no reason why Bombay should do likewise. If Karachi people find they have half-an-hour more time in a morning than they wished for they might devote it clearing their offices of sand and planting trees to help the rainfall, or to any other equally profitable pastime. If Bombay begins the day half-an-hour earlier it must start work half-an-hour sooner and as few people stop before sundown it is inevitable that the work day will be extended. That seems unavoidable whether we have standard time or zone time. Still it is no great hardship since work means money. Before the recent decision of the Chamber of Commerce is upset, there will, doubtless, be much discussion and many letters, both of the kind Dr. Mackichan indites and that of Mr. Bickel. There will also be speeches like those made by the representatives of the majority of the Chamber. Let the people judge for themselves, always remembering that they may decline to argue with a man who will not give his opponent credit for integrity or intelligence.

FINGER PRINTS IN CRIME. THE finger print system of identifying criminals which, it was promised, would do so much to prevent crime and to aid in its detection, has, it seems, its drawbacks. The system is perfect, in that there can be no doubt that every finger print is different, or that duplicates are so rare as to be negligible quantities, but it is imperfect in that it is quite possible for the criminal to effectually destroy the ridges in the skin which are the clue to detection. It took a scientist to discover the fact that every finger print is different, but it does not need a scientist to perceive that the natural marks of the skin are obliterated by a cut or burn. Both these being painful operations they can be disregarded, but the criminal has not disregarded the fact that treatment with a mild corrosive, such as salicylic acid will make the surface of the skin quite smooth and unable to leave any recognisable impression. This is the very serious problem with which the Police department has to contend. The chances against the finger prints being alike are estimated by Professor Galton at one in sixty four million. It was this which induced Mr. Henry, the Commissioner of Police at Scotland Yard, to add it as a new department in the Registry of Habitual Criminals. The system has now had a thirteen years' trial with the greatest success. Last year five thousand identifications were made by its instrumentality, and judging from results up to the present, this year will show that figure doubled. In no single instance last year was the result challenged. The finger print test has robbed the alias of its utility—provided the criminal has not wiped away the tell-tale marks by the means we have described above.

Although this system has only come into prominence in the last few years, it is one of the many things which have been known for centuries. Its origin is quite unknown, but it is certain that it comes from the science of the Orient. A Chinese custom, dating back several centuries, is that the owner of a passport shall have an impression of the hand on it. Japanese State documents long bore, if in fact they do not now, red impression of the Mikado's thumb in place of his signature—a perfect check on disloyal service,—while the Hindus too regard the impression of a finger on registers transferring land as safer and more satisfactory than "making a mark" as is done by the illiterate in England. Yet the first that was heard of the system in England was in 1823, and it was not till forty years later that it began to be recognised as a scientific fact rather than a theory. It was Dr. Purkenje, a German, who made the initial experiments in the West, and it was Sir William Herschel who first made practical use of it. So certain was he of the infallibility of the system that he published an exhaustive treatise on the subject, which was followed by the still more searching studies of Professor Galton. The certainty of comparison is too great for the English Police official to regard it as still on "trial," but some modification of the system in vogue will have to be made to checkmate the wily criminal who adopts the acid method of evasion.

BURIED TREASURE. THE search for buried treasure touches springs of perennial enthusiasm in every well-regulated imagination. No one who has ever been a child can forget the delight with which he or she organised treasure-hunting expeditions, undeterred by the disenchantment of experience. To the adult mind treasure-hunting in itself may present fewer charms, but its hoped for results of wealth without work appeal the more strongly. When the treasure hiding-place is the sea, that bewildering mistress of the hearts of men, new glamour is thrown on what is in reality an arduous, costly and heart-breaking business. A wide interest has been taken in the announcement that divers at Tobermory have succeeded in finding the wreck of one of the half-mythical Armada galleons which survive in the legends of the West Highland coast. Few parts of that beautiful but inhospitable shore are without the tradition of one of the great Spanish ships flying from the North Sea storms and the savage English guns to leave its bones in some sea-cave and its memory by the hearth of Highland shielings. Many attempts have been made to weigh up the treasure which these galleons were thought to hold—perhaps through an erroneous analogy with the plate ships from Mexico, for the Armada came to live on the vanquished country and its war chest was probably smaller than the seekers hope. Still, it is likely that if the divers penetrate to the treasury of the Florida, they will be well paid for their venture. The relics which they have already obtained—shell encrusted firearms, rusty swords, and bones enough to stock a private graveyard—have a value of their own to archæologist and curiosity-hunter.

CHINESE BOYCOTT AMERICA. THE movement for the exclusion of American merchandise continues to spread through China. At a meeting of the commercial men of Shanghai telegrams from the mercantile associations of Canton were received vigorously expressing their adhesion. At the same time, cablegrams from the associations of the Chinese merchants of San Francisco requested their compatriots in China to maintain their opposition to the projected Treaty with the United States and promised them the support of one hundred thousand Chinese dwelling in the western hemisphere. Further, the Minister for China at Washington, in reply to a despatch from Shanghai, telegraphed that he would never set his signature to a convention containing clauses which would permit his compatriots to be treated with contumely on their entry into the United States. On the other hand, it is stated that at the instance of the Minister for the United States at Pekin, the Wouai-wou-pou has commanded the viceroys and governors of provinces to put an end to the anti-American agitation. But the result of such an order can only be platonic. Private individuals, in this matter, escape all Government action; and merchants have resolved to obtain by their economic strength what is refused to the military weakness of their Government, and it is not easy to see how an end can be put to a legitimate and legally organised agitation, against which there are no adequate means of defence. Yesterday's telegrams show that the zeal of the China traders is as much alive as ever and they are not only boycotting American goods, but preventing their countrymen working for American firms, the Standard Oil Company being mentioned as prominent among these.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo, left Aden at 5 p. m. on July 30th, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

IMPORTANT reforms relating to a National assembly are announced in Russia.

THE Japanese are rapidly overrunning Sakhaliaen. Official reports show that the Russians are steadily becoming overpowered.

FURTHER reports are to hand of the damage done in Gujarat by the floods. The restoration of the railway service is very rapidly proceeded with.

THE appointment of Mr. G. C. Parker as Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Raja of Jind, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE extension of the course of study to four years for all military pupils entering the Punjab medical schools has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STUART BEATON, arrives at Bangalore yesterday and remains there for four days to settle with the Mysore officials the programme of the Royal visit.

AN application was made for an injunction with regard to the proposed electric tramway in Bombay at the High Court yesterday. A rule was granted but the injunction was refused.

A SUM of Rs. 10,000 has been recommended by the Port Commissioners of Rangoon as their contribution towards the expenses in connection with the Royal visit in January next.

MR. O'BRIEN, Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service in India, visits Agra and Delhi during the next fortnight, returning to his headquarters at Allahabad on the 11th proximo.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. Cayley who died at the European General Hospital yesterday morning from tetanus. The funeral took place at Sewree cemetery in the afternoon.

THE Chief Justice, Sir John Stanley, accompanies the Lieutenant-Governor in his visit to Aligarh this week, one of the functions on the programme being the opening of the new law courts at that station.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the abandonment of Dera Ghazi Khan as a military station. The Native Infantry regiment now quartered there will be withdrawn to Jhelum, where a new set of lines will be built.

MR. J. M. MACPHERSON, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is proceeding on three months' leave from the 26th of August. Mr. Carnduff, Secretary to the Bengal Government in the Judicial Department, will officiate.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday, the report of the Committee on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act was further considered. Clause 44 which referred to height of buildings was adopted with some modifications.

THE Government of India have approved of the adoption of Munshi Ghulam Muhi-uddin's Urdu translation of Baden Powell's 'Aids to Scouting" as the text-book for examinations in Urdu by the Lower Standard in place of the "Bagh-o-Bahar." This decision will take effect from the 1st January 1906.

WITH regard to the three years' tenure of certain specified military appointments, staff and departmental, we understand that the extension to five years is to be the general rule. It will only be in cases of officers who have proved themselves incapable or whose appointments are being abolished, that the three years' limitation will be applied.

THE Lieutenant-Governor and Lady La Touche arrived in Allahabad from Benares by the Oudh and Rohilkhand route at 7 p.m. on Friday evening. It is a tradition that the Lieutenant-Governor in his monsoon tour brings the rain with him, and on this occasion a few drops were felt about the time of the train's arrival, the first rain that has fallen for ten days.

AT the Bombay High Court yesterday, on the application of Council on behalf of Mr. William H. Bingham, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor granted a rule nisi against the Bombay Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner, requiring them to show cause why they should not be restrained from granting concession for the tramway and electric lighting purposes, referred to in an agreement of 11th March 1901, to any person or persons other than Mr. Bingham, or his nominees and assigns, pending the hearing of the suit filed by him against the Bombay Corporation.

MESSRS. Thacker Spink and Co., of Simla have just issued a little book entitled "Notes on Scouting" by J. M. Blair of the second Battalion, the Black Watch. South Africa taught us how essential proper scouting is for successful field operations and this brochure is well worthy of study by all who have any reason to be interested in the branch of service work. It is well written in clear and simple language and excellent hints are given on the making of maps, the making of measurements. We can heartily recommend the book to officers and men alike.

A COMING-OF-AGE.

OXFORD HOUSE is a solid unpretentious building in a side street close to the Bethnal Green-Road. Behind it are the buildings of the House Club. Opposite is a monster Board school, one or two churches are within a stone's-throw. And all the rest—the low wide-windowed homes of the weavers, whose industry is dead, the high ugly walls of the factory, the small cheap shops with their catchy advertisements, and the palatial, well-lit public-houses. A little way to the east lies the oasis of "The Green," with its carefully-kept borders and grass and trees, the museum, and a little further still the East London paradise—wood, water, flowers, and lawn—that is called Victoria Park.

Oxford House is the embodiment of a principle or many principles. It represents one aspect of a great wave that powerfully affected English life about twenty years ago. You may see its force in many agencies that are at work, some with more and some with less success, endeavouring to bring cultured and educated life to become a real leavening influence in the great masses of industrial life. University Extension, the People's Palace, Toynbee Hall, the Whitechapel Art Gallery—these are some of the signs of the course of the great wave of that wonderful period.

It was a peculiar type of culture that Oxford House was meant to represent. We may call it the best Anglican type. It was and is distinctly a Church institution. Its men are the faithful, steady sons of Anglican clergy and laity, with the English reserve and the Oxford lightheartedness, and their note is undisguised joy at having discovered that the rather formal religion of school and college has, after all, a real bearing on practical life. They were Oxford dons of the Lux Mundi school who arrived first in Bethnal Green as heralds of the new movement. They had faith in culture, they had faith in sympathy, and, above all, they had faith in their own type of religion. There is something pathetic in the "Oxford House Papers," if we know the working-man and his reading. They are so well-meant, so good, often so deep—but all the time on a different plane from his Admirable at Oxford, but as missionary papers for the masses, how wide of the mark! But this was natural. The East End was only just being discovered. The dons arrived in a certain amount of trepidation. They were not quite sure of the goodwill of the natives. They looked nervously round corners. They very soon found their feet, and began to understand the working-man, his problems, and where their work would best lie. But for a time they were as out of their element as a draymen in a college common-room.

Heads changed quickly in those early days, when the house was carried on in a disused school in Knight-Bruce's parish, and the residents' dining-hall was the men's club, reeking with tobacco smoke from forty or fifty pipes, and dormitories were draughty and close, and baths were few. The names of Adderley and Henson stand out among them. The first enthusiastic, a little theatrical, not then mellowed to the Christian commonsense of to-day. The other, fresh from the History School and Union, a strong debater with the "atheists," a rather bigoted Churchman. Oh! Time's revenges!

The work was the work of to-day in embryo. Club-work, then chiefly among ragamuffin lads, a Sunday Bible-Class, some visiting, the beginnings of Charity Organization. But always the distinctive Church tone, the atmosphere of an institution pledged to follow a certain line—that of loyalty to the Church, the Church of the moderate High Church School. That school found the same outlet for its zeal in practical work towards which Lord Shaftesbury, with his night-schools and Sunday classes, had led the Evangelicals. In those days a Cecil might be attempting to organize a debate, a Roundell Palmer be taking the pence at a lads' club, a Scott-Holland drilling a "corps dramatique." It is needless to say what a dear place Oxford House in the shabby East End schoolroom became to men like these and how before long a great deal of influence could be brought to bear to strengthen and extend a work that was already arousing the attention of the country and especially of Churchmen.

And so when Henson, then but a deacon, was placed by his college in the vicarage of Barking, after about a year in Bethnal Green, it was a very critical moment in the life of the House. A man of no ordinary type was needed, and for once the man was found. The present Bishop of London, already marked out as a person of extraordinary tact and good sense and power of hard work, was then Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield, after a short curacy at Shrewsbury. He came to Bethnal Green at the summons of the University, and his power was very soon evident at Oxford and London as well; at Oxford, in bringing home to the undergraduates the reality of the call to them to support personally the work that had begun; at Bethnal Green by the order and good feeling and true religion that animated everything that was carried on. Undergraduates began to come in increasing numbers, and new clubs for men and lads were opened, and new links forged between the House and certain great schools, West-end parishes, and moneyed people. Very soon the new House sprang up, and was opened in 1892 with due ceremony by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The future history of the success of the House seemed a foregone conclusion. It became more and more the centre of all kinds of good agencies in the neighbourhood, and its own particular clubs and institutes, the Oxford House Club, the University, and the Webbe became full and strong.

What did the working-man think of it? Probably at first he ranked it with the numerous religious Missions of the East End, and yet it did not square with them altogether. Then, perhaps, he thought it was a political agency, and that the residents were paid propagandists from the House of Lords. But the divergence of political views among them must soon have checked this idea. Very soon he was shrewd enough, if he inquired at all, to get some kind of inkling of the true meaning of the House, and allowed himself to be drawn into club-life, and a certain distance, too, in the direction of religion. Not very far, of course, but the difficulties were and are enormous. There were many decades of absolute neglect to be made up. Suspicion and ignorance, the atheist propaganda, and the attitude of the neighbouring clergy, who belonged in many cases to a school very much opposed to Oxford ideas—all these things were against them. But the tact, good humour, good sense, and untiring work of the future Bishop broke down one obstacle after another, and no one was surprised when, on the death of the Rector of Bethnal Green, Bishop Temple requested him to join the vast parish of St. Matthew's with the headship of the house. A great deal of energy had to be thrown into the new work, and the House became for a time almost a parochial institution. It remained so through the headship of the present Vicar of Portsea, but the two offices were severed again on his promotion. The two were almost too much for any one man to take up again.

With its clubs, its charity work, and its connection with Board schools and the parishes around, the House now covers a very wide field. This year it comes of age, and should receive a wealth of congratulations on attaining its majority. One hardly likes to think what the district would have been like had the Oxford House never been established. It is impossible even vaguely to estimate the meaning of the contact of so many thousand men and lads with the life of a sphere above their own, not condescending and patronising, but coming down in a brotherly spirit to offer a share in some of the privileges of its higher place. The leaven of this good-humoured persevering brotherly love mixing in with the poor, cramped, narrow lives must have been incalculable. The Oxford influence has gone very deep, not perhaps quite in the way that the pioneers forecasted or intended—the direction of education and enlightenment; but rather in the shedding of a ray of brotherly kindness over the gulf between class and class. If it is said that Oxford has done little yet to educate the working-man, it may be answered that she has done much for him by bringing him into touch with educated men—men, perhaps, too well-educated themselves to wish to educate him otherwise than by quiet example, willingness to work for him, and a trustful faith in his better nature. "Pal Mall Gazettee."

AN INCESSANT ADVANCE.

THE JAPANESE IN SAKHALIAN.

GREAT ROUT OF RUSSIANS.

200 KILLED, 500 CAPTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Japanese are steadily overrunning Sakhalien and dislodging the Russians from successive positions.

They drove out the Russians on the 28th instant, with considerable loss from the vicinity of Rykoff and captured the town after sharp and confused street fighting and subsequently encountered 800 Russians, south of Rykoff, killed 200 and captured 500 of them.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Russians at Rykoff numbered five thousand infantry and twelve guns.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Mr. S. Uayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay sends us the following telegrams which he has received from his Government :—

JULY 29.

The Commander of the flotilla despatched to Kastli Bay (opposite to Alexandrovsky, Karafuto, about 60 miles north-east thereof) from Admiral Kataoka's squadron, reports: On the afternoon of the 24th instant) we landed near Kitstakmh and found the light-house deserted. At the other and of the light-house a building connected therewith by a telephone contained twenty-one bedsteads, but was also deserted. Light-house grand store-houses were full of provisions. Later on we proceeded deeper into the port and, when we reached near Basalt Island, witnessed four guns mounted where the telegraph office stands in Alexandrovsky (in Kastli Bay). Two of these guns fired on us and we immediately responded and silenced the enemy. Subsequently a conflagration broke out in town and what seemed to be a magazine exploded.

(NOTE.—Karafuto is the Japanese name for Saghalien).

JULY 30.

The Saghalien army reports: The army commenced march at dawn of the 27th instant pressing hard upon the enemy and at 5 p.m. the advance-guard occupied Derbenskoye, while our cavalry entered Louiskov. A detachment which advances eastward via a district near Novomich Aclovskoye defeated the enemy consisting of infantry and artillery near Wodernikovski at 5 p.m. of the 27th instant, and immediately started in pursuit.

JULY 31.

The Saghalien army reports: An independent cavalry force which entered Louiskov on the afternoon of the 27th instant, withdrew that night owing to a grave unrest in the town. Our army's left column commenced movement at 3-30 a.m. of the 28th instant, for occupation of Louiskov and its advance-guard with cavalry, after attacking the enemy on the north side of Louiskov, entered the town where street fighting ensued, and at 8-30 a.m. Louiskov was completely captured. The army's right column after defeating the enemy near Wodernikovski, pressed hard upon him whose main force fled disorderly southward since the night of the 27th instant. A detachment sent for pursuit, and on the 28th instant, at a point 8 kilometres south of Louiskov, engaged the enemy's infantry about 800 strong of whom 200 were killed and 500 were finally captured. The enemy who confronted our right column since 27th instant, consisted of 3,000 infantry and eight guns, while that confronted our left consisted of 2,000 infantry and four guns.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TSAR ON THE PEACE PROBLEM.

"A Question of Honour."

THE JAPANESE TERMS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Tsar in replying to a petition urging him not to conclude a shameful peace says: "The Russian people may rely on me never to make a dishonorable or unworthy peace."

LONDON, JULY 31.

Owing to the sensational interviews published in the American press regarding the peace terms, M. Sato has been obliged to announce that they are fabrications and misquotations, and he is ignorant of the Japanese terms.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

The Scheme for a National Assembly.

The St. Petersburg Council of Ministers has approved an electoral scheme for a National Assembly.

Everyone will be enfranchised over twenty-five years of age, fulfilling the prescribed property taxation qualifications. Each Province and twenty of the largest towns each elect an electoral college, which will elect deputies. A secret ballot will be employed throughout.

Peasants have no individual votes, their collegiate representatives being elected by cantonal assemblies which will be elected by communal councils.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 30.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the English mails of the 21st instant left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Brodrick's Statement.

LONDON, JULY 31.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Brodrick said Government had carefully considered the text of Lord Curzon's speech which was delivered in terms which might easily give rise to misconception. But the questions at issue being settled on the lines accepted both by Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon, Government was content to regard it as closed, and accept unreservedly Lord Curzon's declaration of his utmost desire to loyally carry out a policy decided by Government.

THE DISSOLUTION RUMOUR.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is in a position to state that no dissolution will take place in the autumn unless the Government is again defeated.

THE BALTIC SCARE.

Germany's Right of Exclusion.

The semi-official Berlin papers deny that Germany entertains any project for closing the Baltic.

THE KAISER VISITS COPENHAGEN.

The Kaiser has sailed from Dantzig for Copenhagen on a visit to the Danish Court.

THE CRETAN INSURGENTS RECALCITRANT.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

The Cretan insurgents having refused to accept the intimation of the Foreign Consuls and lay down their arms as mentioned on the 16th inst., martial law has now been proclaimed.

THE STATE OF WARSAW.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The strike disorders and murders at Warsaw continue and the Police are completely disorganised.

THE ZIONIST CONGRESS AT BASEL.

The Zionist Congress at Basel has rejected the offer of territory in Uganda and resolved to ask the British Government to use its influence to promote Zionist aims in Palestine.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is the County Championship table up-to-date:—

	P	W	L	D	Pts	Percentage
Lancashire	18	10	1	7	9	81'81
Yorkshire	20	14	3	3	11	64'70
Surrey	16	10	3	3	7	53'84
Sussex	20	8	3	9	5	45'45
Kent	13	7	5	1	2	16'66
Leicestershire	16	5	4	7	1	11'11
Notts	14	5	5	4	0	00'00
Middlesex	9	4	4	1	0	00'00
Warwickshire	15	3	3	9	0	00'00
Gloucestershire	11	4	6	1	—2	—20'00
Essex	12	3	7	2	—4	—40'00
Worcestershire	12	2	5	5	—3	—42'85
Northamptonshire	9	2	5	2	—3	—42'85
Derbyshire	14	2	11	1	—9	—69'23
Hampshire	14	1	8	5	—7	—77'77
Somerset	13	1	8	4	—7	—77'77

THE COMING ROYAL VISIT.

NO DRAWING ROOMS TO BE HELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

Intimation has been received that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will not hold any drawing rooms while in India. Receptions will be held instead by their Royal Highnesses at the capital cities.

A NEW SILDAR CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation of an additional Silladar Cavalry regiment, the Cavalry of the Deoli and Erinpura regiments being utilised as a nucleus.

THE VICEROY'S MILITARY SECRETARY.

Colonel Edwards, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, leaves for Calcutta on the 6th proximo. He will be back in Simla on the 16th proximo, travelling via Dehra Dun and Saharunpur on the return journey.

THE GUJARAT FLOODS.

RAILWAY RESTORATION WORK.

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 29.

Since sending you the weather reports yesterday, I learn that a train has commenced running between Wadhwan and Viramgaum, all the traffic for Ahmedabad and Bombay side being diverted via Viramgaum and Messana, but transhipment at Kalol is necessary. No train runs between Ahmedabad and Viramgaum on the broad gauge. On the B. G. and P. Ry., no train runs beyond Limbdi, there being extensive washaways between Limbdi and Wadhwan. These breaches are expected to be repaired by Monday next, when through traffic will be resumed. Bombay Mail of 22nd was delivered this morning in Bhownagar. It was carried on trollies from Wadhwan to Limbdi whence it was taken over by trains. 28 inches of rain fell at Limbdi and Wadhwan city where 800 houses have collapsed, the loss is enormous. On Saturday night, the rivers were flooded suddenly when cattle and sheep and deer were carried away in numbers, all the fields were one sheet of water for miles round. Parcels have not come hitherto, hence we are deprived of the pleasant reading of the papers.

WASHAWAYS ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following official report has been issued :—

"A diversion has been put in on the R. M. Railway main line beyond the Sabarmati, and through trains from Ahmedabad northwards have commenced running from to-day (31st July.)

"Intimation has also been received that the damages on the following section and branches have been repaired and train-running resumed :—Viramgam-Wadhwan Section, Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, Mehsana-Keralu Branch, Kalol-Kadi and Kalil-Vijapur Branches.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta presiding.

AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the report of their Committee on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, of 1888.

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

In clause 44 the Committee had recommended that after section 349 of the Act, the following sections should be inserted namely :—344A (9) Except with the written permission of the Commissioner no building shall be erected or raised to a greater height than seventy feet as measured from the level of the centre of the street in front—(a) in the case of a gable-roof, up to the tie-beam of the roof, and (b) in the case of a flat roof, up to the surface of the roof. (2) In the case of a gable-roof, the roof above that height shall rise at an angle of not more than forty-five degrees. (3) In the case of a flat roof a parapet of not more than three feet in height may be constructed above the maximum height specified in sub-section (1). 349 B. Subject to the maximum prescribed by section 349A, the height to which a building may be erected or raised shall be regulated by the width of the street on which it will abut, in accordance with the following rules, namely :—(1) If the width of the street does not exceeded forty feet, the building shall not be erected or raised to a greater height than forty feet. (2) If the width of the street exceeds forty feet, the building shall not be erected or raised to a greater height than the width of such street, provided however that if the face of the building towards the street be set back from the street (a) at and from the height of forty feet or less than forty feet, in the case mentioned in clause (1) or (b) at and from a height corresponding with the width of the street, or at and from a less height in the case mentioned in clause (2) the building may be erected or raised to a greater height than the height prescribed by clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be, but not so that any portion of such building shall, in either case, intersect any of a series of imaginary lines drawn from the point of set-back at an angle of 45 degrees with a line extended horizontally from that point away from the direction of the street. (3.) Where the building is situated so as to abut upon more than one street its height shall be regulated by the wider of such streets, so far as it will abut or abuts on such wider street, and also so far as it will abut or abuts upon the narrower of such streets, to a distance of forty feet from such wider street.

The Committee in recommending the above amendments explained as follows :—The Committee having carefully considered sub-section (4) and the sub-section following (which should apparently be (g) and not (2), have come to the conclusion that buildings should be permitted to a height of 40' even if the width of the street is less than 40' and that where the width of the street exceeds 40' the building should be permitted to a height equal to the width of the street—but that in either case, if the building be set back from the direction of the street either at the height permitted as above or at something less than that, a further height may be attained, subject to the rule that, no part of the building higher then the point of setback, shall intersect a series of imaginery lines drawn from the point of set back at an angle of 45° with a line drawn horizontally from that point away from the street. It is thought that for expressing these somewhat intricate provisions it may be well to make them the subject of a separate section (349 B). The present proposed section 349 B would thus become 349 C.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji proposed that the clause be adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola thought he was justified in saying that this was one of the most important clauses which the Corporation had to consider in dealing with the draft amendment of the Municipal Bill. As the draft Bill stood, the height of a building should be such as to give it an angle of 45° with the street, that was to say the height of the house should be the same as the width of the street. Under the present Act, a house-owner was entitled to rebuild his house to a height of one and a half times the width of the street or to the existing height if in case the house was rebuilt. This arrangement which had been existing under the present Act was radically altered by the draft Bill, which provided that the height of all buildings should be reduced to the width of the street. It, however, provided this exception that if the width of a street was twenty-five feet or under the height of a house might be allowed to one and a half times the width of the street. But if the width of a street was thirty feet, a house could not be raised to a more than thirty feet high, that was to say less than the height of a building erected in a street only twenty-five feet wide. This, Mr. Ibrahim considered was objectionable. He thought its desirable that some uniform system should be adopted with a view to secure a greater uniformity in the height of buildings. Referring to sub-section (3) of section 349 B, he said the effect of this provision would be that a building on a central plot of land abutting on a street, would be benefitted at the expense of a building on a corner plot. He thought it was a very objectionable provision in as much as houses on the central plots would have better light and air at the expense of the houses at the corner. It was unfair that those house owners who had acquired corner plots at a heavy expense should be deprived of the benefit, which they expected to desire. He therefore moved an amendment that the following words be deleted from sub-section (3) of section 349 B :—"So far as it will abut or abuts on such wider street and also so far as it will abut or abuts upon the narrower of such street to as distance of forty-feet from such wider street."

Mr. Munmohundas Ramji seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn said Mr. Ibrahim had made rather too much of the restriction which it was proposed to place upon corner plots. He had stated rather emphatically that the proposed restriction would benefit the owner of the interior plots at the expense of the owners of the corner plots by affording them better light and air. But Mr. Ibrahim had forgotten that the main reason for the proposed restriction was to afford proper ventilation to the street. He had also omitted to see that the owner of the corner plot had not only a better access of light and air, but had also the advantage of the frontage which the side street gave it. He thought the limitation might be increased to sixty feet.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban proposed another amendment to the effect that sub section (i) of section 349 B be omitted and that the following be substituted for it ;—"In the case of any building, which is re-erected in a street in existence on the date of the passing of the Bill, which is less than twenty-five feet wide, the angle at which the lines referred to in proviso (a) are to be drawn shall be fifty-six and one half degrees instead of forty-five degrees." Mr. Murzban said his experience was that in this city the houses were higher where the streets were narrower. He advocated widening of streets.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved a third amendment that sub section (2) of section 349 be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey moved a fourth amendment to the effect that the words "60 feet" be substituted for the words "forty feet" in sub-section (3) of section 349.

Dr. Sukhia moved a fifth amendment to the effect that the provisions included in sub-section (2) of section 349 B should also be applied to sub section (i) of the section. Dr. Sukhia said that some limitation should be imposed with regard to the heights of buildings erected towards the western and north-western parts of the city in order to allow free access of westerly breeze into the Fort (north). He submitted that the huge buildings on the Hornby Road had simply blocked up the westerly breeze.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit moved a sixth amendment, which was in effect the same as Dr. Sukhia's amendment.

On a division the amendments proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim and the Hon. Mr. Dikshit were carried and the clause as amended, was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AGRIPADA BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—The tenants of No. 2 Block at Agripada Trust Buildings consisting of Native Christians, are recently much perplexed since the Land Manager is adopting measures to remove them from the place. The rooms of Block No. 2 nearly admeasure 10 by 9 ft. and now the Native Christians are asked to shift into Block No. 10 of which the rooms are of an area of about 9 by 7 ft. The tenants are so far given no reason of this proposed change. When the said Trust Building was ready, the Native Christians were accommodated in Block No. 2 by the then Inspector of the Trust Buildings who assured them that the said block was meant for occupation by Native Christians. It will, therefore, be a great pity that they should now be asked to go into rooms of a much narrower compass. A reverend gentlemen, Editor of a popular weekly, took the trouble to see how the Native Christians lived in that locality and certified that their mode of living was very clean and that they were peaceful tenants. The strict rules of occupation of the Trust Buildings are that no one whose income is over Rs. 25 should be allowed to rent any rooms. But it will be a surprise that people whose income is Rs. 40 per month are enjoying the privilege of the use of the rooms. Where are the needy persons of meagre income, for whom the Trust Buildings are meant, to go ? If the grievances of the Native Christians are redressed by the Land Manager conducting enquiries on the spot, it will be a great boon to the poor people.—Yours &c.

A SYMPATHISER.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JULY 30.

MR. J. O. MILLER, the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, paid his first visit to the Central Jail here on Tuesday, where he was met by Major Lane I.M.S., the Inspector-General of Prisons, and Captain Mell, I.M.S. the Superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur, who conducted Mr. Miller over the building and the ground around. Mr. Miller was well pleased with what he saw, and after thanking the authorities, he left for Government House.

From Friday's issue of your paper I notice that your readers have already been acquainted with Mr. Miller's visit to the Francis de Sales' College. Among the European educational institutions the St. Francis de Sales' College rank the foremost. Like its prototypes the St. Xavier's and St. Mary's Colleges of Bombay, the local College has on its rolls scholars of various denominations, which fact is a standing monument to the exceptionally able Principalship of the Rev. F. Coppel, creditably seconded by a strong and capable staff of Professors.

Mr. F. G. Sly, the Acting Inspector-General of Agriculture, left Nagpur on Tuesday by the Calcutta mail on a tour in Bengal. On being relieved by Mr. Mollison, Mr. Sly returns to Nagpur in November, when he assumes charge of the portfolio of the Director of Land Records, Central Provinces.

Owing to the amalgamation of the Berars with the Central Provinces coupled with the daily absorbing attention devoted to agriculture, the duties devolving upon the executive and ministerial establishments of the Department of Settlement and Agriculture has greatly increased. Due to the very arduous labour necessarily involved, it was deemed advisable by Sir Frederick Lely, the late Chief Commissioner of these provinces, to split up the department into two branches, Mr. B. P. Standen retaining the executive charge of the Department of Settlement and Agriculture, while Mr. Low, in the absence of Mr. Sly, Acting Inspector-General of Agriculture, has been entrusted with the direction of the Department of Land Records.

Since my last letter, the clerk of the weather has altered the rather assiduous attentions, he has been favouring us with. The past week has been a rainless one, the weather is sultry, and the heat at times trying. The crops want more rain, for now that germination has fairly begun, a moist soil is an absolute necessity to a successful crop.

The Rev. Dr. Eyre Chatterton, D.D., Bishop of this Diocese, hopes to visit Nagpur in the course of his monsoon tour on the 16th prox., where he intends to prolong his visit for ten days. His Lordship at present resides for the greater of the year at Jubbulpore. Nagpur being the capital of these provinces and the money raised towards the construction of his palace being mostly found by the citizens of Nagpur, the congregation rightly desire that his Lordship should take up his permanent residence here. I hear this desire is about to be gratified, and we will have permanently in our midst the head of the Diocese. Dr. Chatterton began his monsoon tour on July 17th when he visited Mandla. From the 22nd to the 27th he stayed at Jubbulpore, visiting Damoh on the 23th. He visits Saugor to-day, where he stays till the 2nd of August. His further movements are—Sehore, 2nd August ; Bhopal, 4th Aug. ; Bina, 5th Aug.; Guna, 7th Aug.; Gwalior, 9th Aug.; Nowgong, 13th Aug.; Nagpur, 16th Aug.; Raipur and Bilaspur, 25th to 30th Aug.; reaching Jubbulpore on the 1st September.

The health of the city is happily now normal. The wave of small-pox that recently passed over India did not spare these provinces. Nagpur was sorely afflicted, and suffered severely from the scourge. This is not surprising. The two preventives against small-pox are vaccination and cleanliness. Unfortunately almost every native house and hut possesses a cow with its attendant calves. A cow-shed, no matter how neatly kept, is a great deterrent to health. How much more agravating must the danger to population be when almost every house is a little, ill-kept cow-shed, with its accompanying dirtyness ? The Sadar Bazaar is a seething mass of human beings and animals. I strongly advocated their separation, and it is gratifying to notice that Mr. J. A. Bathurst, the Deputy Commissioner, has begun a series of reforms. His first step has been to give the "gowlas" notice to shift to more secluded parts, where disease, when it comes, will not claim many victims.

Now that the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales is drawing near, the feeling of disappointment at the Central Provinces being left out of the Royal programme is growing keener. It is an undisputed fact that these Provinces have nothing exceptionally remarkable to offer in the shape of sight-seeing, but a visit to one of the principal towns of these vast provinces will not be amiss. His Majesty Edward VII, evidently bearing this in view designed to honour these provinces by including Jubbulpore in his round of visits. Then again if there is anything, the Royal personages can be sure of is the loyalty of the people who, if I feel the pulse properly, will accord their visitors such a hearty welcome that it will find its like nowhere through the length and breadth of India.

DEATH OF DR. CAYLEY.

WE regret to report the death of Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, which occurred at St. George's Hospital at about nine o'clock yesterday morning. Some three weeks ago, Dr. Cayley injured his hand slightly on a door-latch, but paid no attention to it. Three days ago he became indisposed and symptoms of tetanus supervened. He realised his critical position and put his affairs in order, wrote to his wife and relations, made his will and left final instructions to his friends, who conveyed him to hospital where every attempt was made to save his life but in vain. Dr. Cayley leaves a wife and two children, who are at present in England.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place in the afternoon at the Sewree Cemetery. The cortege left the Hospital at 4-30 p.m. and arrived at the Cemetery gate an hour later, where a large number of the personal friends of the deceased and almost the entire staff of the Health Department of Bombay were present. The attendants included all the Health Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, the office-staff and also the out-door staff. Among those who had preceded the procession and met it at Sewree were Commander Vale, R. I. M., Commander Marsack, R. I. M., Colonel Bannerman, I. M. S., Captain Liston, I. M. S., Dr. W. Venis, Khan Bahadur Dr. Choksey, Dr. Alexander Britto, Dr. C. Shroff, Senior Inspector Hallum, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. W. Waite, Mr. Joseph Hall, Mr. L. W. Michael, Mr. Douglas Bennett, Lieutenant-Colonel Crimmin, V. C., I. M. S., Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Master, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. C. Anderson, Dr. Sydney Rowland, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. Nicholls, Dr. Turkhad, Dr. Sorabji Cowasji, Dr. S. N. Ranina, Dr. H. P. Dadyburjor, Dr. Ardeshir Contractor, and others.

On the arrival of the hearse at the Cemetery gate the coffin was met by the Rev. T. Davis C. M. S., was removed and placed on a trolly, it being almost hidden from view by the numerous wreathes and crosses sent by sympathetic friends. The Rev. Mr. Davis read the burial service of the Church of England, during which the coffin, which was of polished oak with brass mountings, was lowered into the grave.

At the conclusion of the service Dr. Turner was the first to put an "in memoriam" wreath into the grave in the name of the young widow of the deceased, who is now in England. Several other beautiful floral tributes were deposited over the coffin and many others were placed on the grave after it was filled up. Before the coffin was hidden to view, a large number of the employees of the Health Department approached the grave and took a farewell look of the remains of a kind and indulgent master.

At the meeting of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday afternoon, President Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he was sure they were all very sorry to hear of the sudden death of Dr. Cayley, who was one of the ablest officers of the Municipality.

DURING an internal in the June examination at Belgrade University, a Professor saw the boys buying buns in the playground. It struck him that he also would be the better for a bun ; so he, too, purchased one. At the first bite his teeth struck a piece of paper embeddded in the cake, and on inspecting the paper he found that it contained the full answer to one of the questions set in the examination paper.

THE PROPOSED ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN BOMBAY.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., applied on behalf of Mr. William H Bingham of Brighton, in the County of Sussex, England, Electrical Engineer, for a rule 'nisi' against the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, to show cause why they should not be restrained by injunction from granting concession for the tramway and electric lighting purposes referred to in an agreement of 11th March 1901, to any person or persons other than the plaintiff, or his nominees and assigns pending the hearing of the suit. Counsel read documents in support of the application, which were filed by Mr. Henry Alfred Handley Payne, solicitor, the constituted attorney of the plaintiff. In these it was stated among other things, that on 11th March 1901 an agreement in writing was entered into in Bombay by the plaintiff and the defendants for the purchase and taking over of the existing tramway undertaking in the city, and for the working of the tramways under license from the Corporation and for the substitution of electric traction for the existing system of horse traction, and for the extension of the existing undertaking by the plaintiff, who was described in the agreement as "the Promoter." In entering into the agreement, the plaintiff was acting as the agent and trustee of the British Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company of India, Limited, and he had been ready and willing to carry out his part of the agreement. Towards the end of May 1905, plaintiff learned that, on Thursday 4th May 1905, a Committee of the Corporation had reported to that body of the Brush Electric Engineering Company, Limited, having taken upon themselves to direct all the duties and obligations of "Promoter" in the agreement, and they were entitled to be recognised in the place of the plaintiff. It further appeared from the report that the Corporation accepted the above statements as correct, and resolved to recognise new Company, which was to be formed under the name of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, as the nominee under the agreement. Plaintiff stated that he had never nominated the Brush Company, or the Bombay Electric Company. He took legal advice and called upon the British Pioneer Company to take steps for the staying of the Corporation and the Commissioner from granting the new concession. Hence these proceedings

His lordship granted a "rule" for the proposed injunction ; no "interim" injunctions was granted.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CASUALS vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A GAME under the Rugby code, last evening, between the Casuals and the Bombay Gymkhana resulted in a defeat for the Gymkhana by one goal and three tries to one goal. The Gymkhana gave a very poor exhibition of the game, their back division being completely overshadowed by that of their opponents, while their forwards, although a heavier lot, showed up poorly in comparison with those of the Casuals who tackled unerringly and followed up well tactics in which the Gymkhana forwards did not show to advantage. The latter had slightly the best of the scrums, but in the loose they were nowhere with the opposing pack. The superiority of the Casuals' three-quarter line won them the game and in passing, kicking, running, and tackling they completely outshone the opposing forces, the best of whom can be said is that they, only on one or two occasions, took advantage of the opening given them. The Casuals' halves too were seen to great advantage in comparision with the opposing pair who were never allowed to become dangerous. Quite one of the best features of the game was the way in which the Casuals' halves fed their three-quarters and, time after time, this combination resulted in the Casuals' gaining a lot of ground.

The Gymkhana kicked off against the wind and invaded their opponents' territory with a dash that suggested that they would carry everything before them. After a series of exciting scrummages close to the Casuals' goal line, the latter relieved the pressure and working the ball down the field gained a try ten minutes after the start. The kick, which was at a difficult angle, failed. Shortly afterwards the Casuals were again on the offensive and one of the three-quarters obtaining possession nearly dropped a goal. Play for some time then ranged in midfield until the three-quarters, as the result of some good passing, brought the sphere close to their opponents' goal line and obtained another try. This time the major points were obtained. Changing over, the Casuals continued to press their opponents hard and scored two more tries neither of which was improved upon. A few minutes before the whistle went the Gymkhana assumed the offensive and from a scrummage, close to the goal line, obtained a try which although at a difficult angle was converted, the game ending as follows :—

Casuals......................1 Goal 3 tries (14 points.)
Bombay Gymkhana...1 Goal (5 points).

INOCULATION FOR PLAGUE.

Government have sanctioned a special establishment for undertaking in the mofussil the inoculation of all persons desirous of availing themselves of the protection from plague thereby afforded. In its complete form the staff will consist of three Divisional Officers with separate establishments working in parts of the Presidency corresponding approximately with the Revenue Divisions.

At the outset a temporary division has been formed comprising the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar Satara, Bijapur, Surat and Ahmedabad. This will be in charge of Dr. Walsh, one of the Doctors sent out by the Secretary of State for India, and under him there will be nine Assistant Surgeons, four Hospital Assistants and two Lady Nurses, all of whom have been through a course of training at the Parel Laboratory. The entire inoculation staff will be controlled by the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay through his Assistant, Major Jennings, I.M.S., who in future will bear the title of Superintendent of Plague Operations. A commencement will be made at once in the Belgaum District. The programme of work in each district will be arranged in consultation with the Collector.

The staff is sufficient for performing inoculations simultaneously at several centres and is capable of easy expansion, if required. Each Assistant Surgeon and Lady Nurse will be fully equipped with inoculation instruments and sterilising apparatus.

Belgaum has been selected as the first district because from the plague statistics for a series of years it appears that this is one of the first districts in which the annual epidemic appears. Surat and Ahmedabad have been included in the temporary division, as there appear to be in these districts two waves of infection annually, the stronger wave appearing in the month of February and the weaker wave commencing about the month of August.

A start in inoculation has already been made in Gujarat at the request of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. An Assistant Surgeon working there has already performed a large number of inoculations.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

During the visit of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor to Benares, a deputation from the Committee of the Exhibition to be held in connection with the XXI Indian National Congress waited on His Honour to secure the sympathy and support of the Government of the United Provinces and to enlist His Honour's personal interest in the Exhibition.

The deputation consisted of the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee ; the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Munshi Ganga Pershad Varma, Mr. Edwin Greaves, Gossain Bhowanipuri, Babu Durga Pershad and Mr. C. S. Arundale. His Honour who was accompanied by Mr. D. Baillie, Commissioner, Benares Division, and S. P. Butler, C. I. E., Secretary to Government, received the deputation very sympathetically. The Chairman the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal, having introduced the deputation asked Mr. Greaves the Vice-Chairman, to submit a note explaining the purpose of the Exhibition and indicating what help the Committee wanted His Honour to give. His Honour devoted considerable time in discussing the general features of the proposed Exhibition and the methods to be adopted for making it a success. His Honour assured the deputation of his willingness to do everything in his power and promised the co-operation of the various departments of the Government in collecting and sending the exhibits. The Lieutenant-Governor desired the Committee to communicate with him as to progress and to indicate any way in which he could further their aims. The deputation thanked His Honour and then withdrew.

The Committee earnestly appeals to all classes of people to come to the help in the heavy task of organising and equipping the Exhibition.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Gentlemen vs. Players.

OXFORD vs. CAMBRIDGE.

SURREY'S CONSISTENCY.

LONDON, JULY 14.

After a match in which the play has been in every way worthy of two such fine sides, the Players succeeded in beating the Gentlemen by 149 runs. This result was not reached, however, until a quarter to seven, it having been arranged to play on to seven o'clock in the event of a finish being likely. On the third day Lilley delayed his declaration until ten minutes past twelve, by which time the Players were 464 on. In any other match Lilley's action might be described as too cautious, but in this particular game precedent is all against the adoption of a too daring course in declaring. As it happened, the Players won, but at one period of the amateurs' innings it seemed as if the amateurs would surpass their fine performance last season, when they made the 412 required to win with some quarter of an hour to spare. Last year the amateurs began their final task about the same hour as yesterday, but they had 53 more runs to get than in 1904, so that Lilley really left a margin of safety when he declared shortly after noon. Though ultimately defeated, the amateurs made a bold bid for victory, and at one time appeared likely to effect a surprise. With only Fry out 200 was up at four o'clock, so that with two and threequarter hours left for play (the tea interval being deducted) 264 runs were required to win. With Jessop on the side these runs might have been made, for their making within the said time would have necessitated a rate of little over 80 an hour being maintained. As Warner and Spooner scored 84 in the first hour after lunch and ran no risks in so doing, it is clear that the amateurs might have won had the remaining batsmen not failed almost as badly as in the first innings. The position when the 200 went up was decidedly interesting, and only another prolonged stand or an hour of Jessop was required to place the Players within danger of defeat. Jessop is not, however, the Jessop of past seasons. He appears at present to have lost all his confidence. Yesterday he failed again, and after he left the amateurs abandoned all hope of forcing a win and played for a draw. Unfortunately for their chance of saving the game most of the side were brilliant rather than sound batsmen. It is not surprising, therefore, that they failed in their uncongenial task and that the Players managed to win with a quarter of an hour to spare.

HAYWARD'S fine innings of 123 not out is his third century and his largest score in the Lord's match it was in every way masterly display and did not contain a single faulty stroke unless a hit deep to the on when he had made over 90 can be so described. He participated in two prolific partnerships. The first of these with Hayes, produced 129 in seventy-five minutes, and of these runs Hayward claimed 51 and Hayes 73. The second partnership was with Hurst. This produced 115 runs in eighty-five minutes and of these Hayward made 48 and Hirst 58. These figures show that Hayward scored almost as fast as two such free bats as Hayes and Hirst. He hit 14 fours and was batting for three and half a hours. Hirst also played a fine innings, which was characteristic in so far as the batsman seemed to play the bowling and to make scoring strokes in a casual sort of way. It contained few pulls, however, and in that respect was hardly characteristic.

In dealing with the amateur batting it is necessary to preface all comment by drawing attention to the fact that the bowling of the Players was of quite exceptional excellence. At the start Lees sent down some practically unplayable balls, and had he not been decidedly unlucky to miss the wicket after beating the batsman it is highly probable that the game would have been over early. He beat Warner and Spooner, but both escaped, and though Spooner subsequently made some indifferent strokes, he also made some very fine ones against bowling that was always difficult. Warner played the sounder game of the two, and if he did not make the same fine shots as Spooner's off drives and wrist pulls his play to the on was perfect in its placing. The pair put on 189 in just over 2 1-2 hours, and their partnership made victory possible. Warner was unlucky not to reach his hundred, yet at the same time he was so lucky at the start of his innings in not being bowled that his luck and ill-luck fairly balanced. He hit the same number of fours as Spooner, each batsman making nine boundaries. After they left there was no serious opposition to the bowling, and though the result was hardly in doubt after the fall of the sixth wicket at ten minutes to six, there was some excitement before Brearley was caught by Hirst standing at silly point a few yards from the bat. This, as already stated, was at a quarter to seven. Rhodes bowled very finely, and had the distinction of bowling F. S. Jackson twice. He got the English captain's wicket yesterday with a simple, straight, good-length ball. Jackson "played for the break," but the ball came straight through. Rhodes varied his pace and pitch with great skill, and on his form of yesterday all fears as to his having lost much of his old ability should be laid to rest. Lees also bowled finely, but he was unlucky. The Players fielded very finely. Taking the game as a test trial, there is little doubt that Brearley, Arnold, Lees, Rhodes, and Hayes from our best and most varied bowling combination of "allround" players.

The first sign of the expectation of exciting cricket at Lord's is the fulness of the pavilion, and this was already packed at eleven o'clock on Saturday, and a fair sprinkling of people were round the ground. Oxford, who had made 15 overnight for three wickets, had only 149 to make—not a big score even with three wickets down. Everything depended on the pitch, and it was visibly very much worse, but it was fiery and fast and runs were certain to come quickly if anyone could stay at the wickets. The first over showed the nature of the pitch. The first ball, a half volley from Napier and the only loose ball he bowled all day, Udal drove for four. Two more in the same over rose abruptly from the pitch and, beating both Udal and Payne, went for four byes each. Morcom, who had hit Healey's wicket last night without knocking off the bails, was again bowling at him, and putting him into difficulties with every other ball. He was bowling his fastest, and, with the help of the slight slope, making the ball come back a good deal. Henley was clearly a victim, and when 35 was up he had his off stump so knocked out of the ground that it nearly hit Payne, who was standing far back. When Raphael came in he also stood back to Napier—an eloquent recognition of the state of the wicket.

The crisis was acute. Only Raphael, Evans, Foster, and Wright, who came in in this order, were at all likely to make runs, and the best bat in the world would have found run-making difficult. It is not a little remarkable that of these four, perhaps the best players on the side, three were in the Association football team and one in the Rugby, and also the pick of those combinations. Raphael even ran out to Napier and drove him for two, and looked quite at home with Morcom, but with only twelve added he hit over a well-pitched-up ball from Morcom and his middle stump turned somersaults in the same way as Henley's. Udal, who had played a flaky and lucky game, was soon out in just the same way, the ball keeping lower still. Six wickets were down for 54, and everything seemed to depend on Evans, certainly the finest bat in either team. He and Foster, the two Malvernians were now together, and they began to play sound and safe cricket. The first fifty runs had taken less than thirty minutes, but the rate had dropped. Both bowlers kept a good length, and bumping balls on the off had to be avoided. Evans played in the easy, attractive style which marks him, and wisely grounded his bat in playing forward to Morcom. Every run was precious, and with only 80 runs to make a good finish looked likely. But after twenty minutes' slow play Evans, playing rather too deliberately at an off ball from Napier, was caught at slip by M'Donell, very low down and at the second attempt. The hopes of

securing the match were now almost gone, and 12 runs later Foster, trying to hook a very long hop from Mercom which jumped up into his face, took it on the edge. Payne, starting very quickly, just got to the ball some way in front of the wicket. The game was up, but Wright made a determined effort to save it. He hit finely, ran a great number of short runs, and four times managed to make a single at the end of the over. Mann kept changing his field almost too fussily, but half an hour of such a hitter as Wright might still have saved the situation. The cheering was almost continuous and the excitement considerable, but Morcom brought it to an end by bowling Wright, against with a ball that almost shot, and Wright played it, as if it were outside his legs. Norcom's bowling won the match. The Nursery end never played quite well, but it was much worse on the third day, and Mocrom took every advantage of it. It was an abrupt end to a match of surprising fluctuations. At half-past three on Friday Cambridge appeared likely to be beaten by an innings, and the cheers were loud when that danger was evaded. It is possible that if Evans had not knocked the heel off his shoe all would have been over on Friday. But Colbeck's fine hitting saved disaster, and the last 25 minutes' play on Friday night changed the whole balance of the game.

Warwick Armstrong, the Australian, who has continually given proof of his great powers, both with bat and ball, to-day placed a record to his credit which, it is safe to say, will remain unbeaten for some time. In July, 1899, Victor Trumper played an innings of 300 not out against Sussex, and this was the highest individual score ever made by an Australian cricketer in England. Armstrong has now beaten this by 3 runs. When lunch was taken to-day he had scored 291, but Darling did not declare the innings then, but let Armstrong create a fresh record after the interval before closing the innings.

The contest for county championship honours is as interesting as ever, and yesterday's play in this connection added to the interest. Surrey, by scoring 362 practically placed themselves safe from defeat at the hands of Worcestershire, while though, of course, it is early to speak yet, Lancashire, weakened by the absence of Spooner and Poidevin, may have a lot of trouble in disposing of the Essex eleven. Another defeat for last season's champions would add to the interest taken in the competition. There can be little doubt now that Surrey are amcs consistent side. Batsmen who a season ago were regarded as practically second eleven men, have come to the front with a rush, and have thoroughly earned a place in the eleven. Knox, too, appears to improve every time he bowls. If he is not overworked, and this might easily happen, it would not be surprising to find the old Dulwich boy following in the steps of Brearley, and securing the reputation of being the finest amateur fast bowler of the day. The feature of yesterday's play at Leyton was the brilliant forcing innings of Reeves, whose dashing display was all the more welcome because unexpected. Up to his advent, at a quarter-past four, only 161 runs had been scored for the loss of six wickets; the batting had been decidedly bad and the cricket dull. Reeves completely altered the outlook, and redeemed the day by some of the most daring hitting seen this season. He made 50 out of 81 in forty-five minutes 100 out of 138 in eighty-five minutes, and 135 out of 194 in two hours, while he hit no fewer than twenty-five 4's. It was a wonderfully fine innings of its kind, and contained singularly few bad strokes, though, in point of style, it was very far from being above criticism. This is the second century made by Reeves this season. The other was against Surrey.

Alfred Shrubb would appear to have completely recovered from the breakdown which incapacitated him when he was competing for the four miles' amateur championship at Stamford Bridge a fortnight ago. At any rate, at East Grinstead sports he won the one hundred yards' level race in 11 1-5 sec. and a two miles handicap from scratch in 9 min. 26 sec. The latter performance was only 16 3-5 sec slower than his own world's record made at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, last year. In the 100 yards race he got well away, and beat the second man, J. Barnes, by four yards. In the two miles handicap he gave the second man, F. J. Spencer (who, like Shrubb, is a member of the South London Harriers), 120 yards start and a 15 yards' beating. J. S. Lyon, of the Brighton and County Harriers, 150 yards start, was third, about 60 yards behind Spencer, who led until half a mile from home, when he was overhauled by Shrubb.

Alexander Herd, the open champion of 1902, has accepted the invitation to partner James Braid, the present champion, in the forthcoming international foursome match for £402. The Scotsmen will be opposed by Harry Vardon and J. H. Taylor (England), who were the challengers. This will be the first big money match in golf since Vardon beat Park in a single, over North Berwick and Ganton, in 1899. Thirty-six holes will be played over each of two English and two Scottish greens. St. Anne's-on-the-Sea (Lancashire) has already been definitely chosen; Deal and St. Andrews will very likely be two of the three other courses. Play will be by ordinary foursome, i.e., one ball on each side; and the contest will probably be decided during August and September. The principals in the event under notice have twice contested the leading foursome in the professionals' annual England v. Scotland match. Braid and Herd beat Vardon and Taylor by one hole at Prestwick in 1903. This year, at St. Andrews, the couples halved.

W. T. Hall, the professional cyclist, made several successfull attacks on cinder track records at Fallowfield, Manchester. From a flying start, Hall covered one mile in 1min. 30 3-5sec, five miles in 7min. 38 1-5sec., and nine miles 1,245 yards in 15 minutes. The ten miles scratch race for the Muratti Cup was won by J. S. Benyon, the one and five miles British Empire champion.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 11th and 12th Silver Spoon competitions of the above Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Friday last the 28th ultimo. There were again eleven members out, but the shooting allround was not up to the mark, which is no doubt owing to the weather and also the very strong wind which is blowing at this time of year. The next shoot will be on Thursday the 3rd August, at 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores :—

	Score 500 yards
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	32a
Cr-Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	31
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	30
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	23
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	17
Cr-Sergt Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Volunteer W C Hoare G I P Ry Vols	25
Gunner J Woodall, Bo Vol Artillery	22
Volunteer R Samuel, G I P Ry Vols	21
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	21
Volunteer C W Langdale, G I P Ry Vols	6

a Winner of Spoon.

	Score 600 yards
Cr-Sergt Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31a
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	27
Corpl A G Powell G I P Ry Vols	24
Volunteer R Samuel G I P Ry Vols	23
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	23
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	23
Cr Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	20
Cr-Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	19
Gunner J Woodall, Bo Vol Artillery	19
Volunteer W C Hoare G I P Ry Vols	15
Volunteer C W Langdale, G I P Ry Vols	13

a Handicapped 2 points winner of Spoon.

WE regret to hear of a fatal boating accident on the Jumna at Muttra. It appears that on the 24th ultimo, 2nd Lieutenants Wells and Chisholm, 15th Hussars, went out in the river and their boat capsized. Mr. Chisholm started to swim to the shore, only a short distance away, but suddenly called out for help and sank. His companion, who had clung to the boat, immediately swam to his assistance and succeeded in getting hold of him; but both were dragged under by the current. Mr. Chisholm, who was exhausted by his struggles, never rose again to the surface and was drowned. Mr. Wells, who had tried in vain to save him, was himself only just able to reach the bank.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

THE JOLLY C. C. vs. GUZERAT UNION C. C.

THE above match was played last Sunday and resulted in a tie. It will be noticed that the Guzerat Union C. C. gave their opponents 21 extras and were given none themselves. Scores :—

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.

Goradia, b Goolab Desai	5
K N Desai, b Goolab Desai	0
A G Merchant, ct G Desai, b R S Munsiff	1
D Reshamwalla, b G Desai	38
Bhutta, b R S Munsiff	7
Gangadas, b G Desai	1
N N Shroff, b G Desai	1
Pandit, b G Desai	8
Bapoo Desai, ct M Desai, b G Desai	1
M S Merchant, b M Desai	0
N H Shah, not out	
Extras	21
Total	83

GUJRATI UNION CRICKET CLUB.

N O Vakil, ct A G Merchant, b Reshamwalla	16
Muganlal Desai, ct Goradia b Bapoo	3
Madhowlal Mehta, b Reshamwalla	6
Chhotalal Mehta, ct A S Merchant, b Reshamwalla	14
R S Munsiff, l b w Bhutta	15
Goolab Desai, not out	16
H J Parekh, b Bhutta	12
J Doctor, ct Narandas Shroff, b Reshamwalla	1
B L Cza, b Bhutta	0
S D Trivedi, b Reshamwalla	0
P M Thanawalla, ct Pandit, b Reshamwalla	0
Total	83

GRINDLAY GROOM C. C. vs. BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw in favour of the Improvement Trust :—

GRINDLAY GROOM C. C.

Limjee, b Desai, c Sorabjee	7
Chinoy N. b Camrudin	10
Patel, st Byramjee, b Cumrudin	1
Ker, st Byramjee, b Cumrudin	14
Pillay, c and b Cumrudin	25
Udwadia, b Merchant	9
Chandaru K, st Cumrudin	9
Chinoy P, c Sorabjee, b Cumrudin	0
Rustim Madan, b Rodrigues	2
Major, b Cumrudin	8
Chandaru F, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	98

BOMBAY IMPT. TRUST C. C.

Hajiris, b Limjee	0
Marathe, b N Chinoy	21
Merchant, run out	10
C M Ali, c Madan, b N Chinoy	4
R Sorabjee, b Limjee	18
M Byramjee, b N Chinoy	34
B B Desai, not out	2
Dias, c Major, b N Chinoy	0
Rodrigues, b Limjee	0
J Silva, b Limjee	4
Rose, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	98

GAUD SARASWAT C. C. vs. DAIWADNA C. C.

A half-day match between the above teams was played on Sunday last on the Esplanade Maidan, and ended in an easy win for the Saraswats by 121 runs. Going in first the Saraswats scored 164 runs, Pilgaonkar, Hegde and D. K. Telang played a fine vinnings, scoring, 42, 32, 19 respectively. Wagh, Rangneker, V. D. Pai and Dewoolkar with 15, 14, 13, 13, respectively, to their credit, were the only batsmen to enter into double figures. The Daiwadnas fared disastrously with the bowling of Pilgaonkar, who captured seven wickets for nine runs. For the losing side Chambhare and Tambe did fairly well making 13 and 10 runs respectively. The innings closed for 43 runs.

CRICKET AT NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR July 30.

THE cricket season has fairly begun, and on Saturdays the various open spaces are crowded with spectators watching the excursions of rival teams.

Yesterday the Central Provinces Gymkhana played the Secretariat Cricket Club. The day was a fine one for cricket. The Gymkhana went in first and it soon was evident that they came to stay. They completely collared the bowling, and when the score had reached 269 for the loss of six wickets, declared their innings closed. Rutnam, the groundman, with his free and easy style, which is a pleasure at all times to witness, scored 103. Mr. Cowie a most promising bat and a most unpretentious but dangerous bowler, made 63 (not out), his score including eleven fours.

The Secretariat had a huge task before them to accomplish, but, nothing daunted and playing up with commendable pluck, scored 159, the chief scores being Mr. Cowsell (38 not out), Mr. Kirkie (24) and Mr. Hart (17). This unfortunately fell short of 100 and the Secretariat had to follow on Defeat usually engenders a feeling of despondency and with such a state prevailing, was no surprise to witness a complete collapse, the Secretariat falling for 78 runs, leaving the Gymkhana victors by an innings and 23 runs. The Secretariat possesses a fairly strong team and it is a great pity they fell off as they did. They, however, deserve praise for their pluck, and all hope they will be more successful in the return. In the 1st innings Ratnam accounted for seven wickets, while in the second, the bowling honours were shared by Mr. F. C. Coventry, the Cricket Secretary for the Gymkhana, and Mr. Cowie.

The following are the full scores :—

C. P. GYMKHANA.

Mr J Hullah, st	15
Mr F C Coventry, c Godfrey, b Newbond	26
Mr T Latham, b Feegrade	4
Mr Ratnam, c R Godfrey, b Feegrade	103
Mr R H Craddock, b Thipthorpe	9
Capt Goring-Jones, c Claudius, b Feegrade	28
Mr C F Cowie, not out	63
Mr J A Bathurst, not out	16
Mr R M Beadon, Mr D G Mitchell	did not bat
Extras	5
Total	269

THE SECRETARIAT C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Dodd, run out	10	b Cowie	24
Mr Thipthorpe, b Ratnam	12	c Craddock, b Coventry	2
Mr R Godfrey, b Ratnam	0	b Coventry	0
Mr Nuttall, b Ratnam	4	b Coventry	2
Mr H Newbond b Hullah	7	run out	2
Mr W R Hart, c Cowie, b Ratnam	17	c and b Ratnam	5
Mr W Godfrey, c Craddock, b Latham	7	b Cowie	0
Mr A Feegrade, b Ratnam	9	b Cowie	5
Mr Cowsell, not out	38	b Cowie	20
Mr Claudius, b Goring-Jones	11	not out	0
Mr A Kirkie, c sub, b Ratnam	21	st	15
Extras	20	Extras	3
Total	159	Total	78

The local Casuals journeyed to Kamptee to play the Military. The Military this year are very strong in both departments of cricket, and in Lieut. Jelf possess a tower of strength. The Military going in first and playing the whole day compiled 280 runs in the 1st innings, Lieut. Jelf contributing 134. The terrible batterhunting completely demoralized the Casuals, an otherwise strong team, who on going in to bat fell for the poor score of 70.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	7	4	59
Total plague deaths to date	304,288	259,231	
Same date last year	3	7	90

DISPUTE BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

TENANT CLAIMS DAMAGES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Bomanjee Muncherjee Mody against Mahomedali Haji Ismail Chotani and another, in which the plaintiff claimed that the defendants may be ordered to pay to him the sums of Rs. 11,840-15-2, and of Rs. 279-4-0, making in all Rs. 12,120-3-2, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, or that, in the alternative, he may be awarded the amounts by way of damages for the loss caused to him by the negligence of the defendants, with the costs of the suit. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that he is a general merchant, carrying on business as a ship chandler and mill store supplier. For the purpose of carrying on his trade and of storing therein his merchandise, the plaintiff hired a ground-floor godown from the defendants situated in Green Street in the Fort, in which he was in the habit of storing goods of very large value. The property consisted of a groundfloor and four upper floors. The fourth floor of the building is built over the south east portion only, and consists of one large and two small rooms, one of the latter being a bath-room, in which there was a water tank; and a water supply pipe, fitted with a self acting ball-cock, led into the tank, which was open. On the night of the 10th February 1904, the water from the tank found its way in large quantities into the plaintiff's godown on the ground floor, whereby a large portion of his goods was seriously damaged. A notice was sent the following morning to Bai Mariambai, mother and guardian of the defendants, who are minors. The same day the plaintiff's surveyor, Mr. Erikson, examined the premises for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the damage. Plaintiff said that the damage was due to the negligence of the defendants in the construction and maintenance of the tank, and of the appliances for automatically stopping the flow of water into the same, and that the defendants were liable to make good the loss and damage caused by their negligence and want of due care and caution in not taking the proper precautions to prevent the water escaping from the tank. Plaintiff further submitted that, whether the damage was due to their negligence or not, the defendants were still bound to make good to him all the damage caused by the water flowing from tank. The godown and the damaged goods were on several occasions surveyed both on behalf of the plaintiff and the defendants. By the terms of a joint survey report it was provided that the goods (mentioned in a list) should be sold at the risk of the landlord and the market value thereof should be paid to the plaintiff, and further as regarded the goods comprised in another list, it was agreed that an allowance of 5 per cent on the value thereof should be paid to the plaintiff. Plaintiff submitted that defendents were bound by the terms of the report, and could not resile therefrom. An auction sale of the damaged goods was held by Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers. The sum mentioned above was found due to plaintiff; but the defendants had refused and neglected to pay it.

For the defendants, it was alleged that they, being minors, had no knowledge of several of the statements made by the plaintiff. They did not admit that, on the night of the 10th February 1904, the water from the tank found its way into the plaintiff's godown. They denied that the damage, if any, which the plaintiff had suffered was due to their negligence or want of due care or caution. Even if the plaintiff had suffered any damage by their negligence, etc., they did not foresee, and could not, having regard to their minority, foresee the consequences which might result from their negligence, and they submitted that they were not responsible for the same, and had not committed any wrong towards the plaintiff. They denied that they were bound to make good to the plaintiff any damage. The surveyors had exceeded the instructions given to them, and had, instead of surveying the damaged goods, constituted themselves arbitrators. Defendants denied that there was any agreement by them with the plaintiff, with whom by reason of their minority they were incompetent to enter into any agreement. They said that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

THE following is the report of the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh on this school :—

'I have the honour to submit herewith the report of my examination of the Victoria School for the blind which was examined by me on the 30th ultimo.

Out of 43 pupils on the school register 39 were presented for examination. The remaining four were reported to be ill.

Reading.—8 pupils were able to read Gujarati advanced books such as Gadya and Padya sangraha, samp Lukhsmi sampvad, Chandrasen, Chandravati and Dwadash Mas prepared on the Braille system. 5 were able to read the 3rd book, 5 the 2nd book, and 4 the first book, all prepared on the Braille system. They generally read with ease and facility and well understood what they read, one read English books. 7 others were able to make out letters and syllables written on the Braille system.

Writing.—17 pupils wrote to dictation portions from the books they read. They generally wrote with ease and correctness; 4 more pupils wrote words to dictation.

Arithmetic.—Two of the pupils of the school were able to work sums in interest, rule of three, and reduction; 5 more pupils worked sums upto division and reduction, 4 more upto multiplication and 5 up to addition. The sums were done correctly and within a fairly short time. A few pupils were able to do pretty difficult sums in mental arithmetic with great swiftness.

Object Lessons.—The pupils received object lessons on a number of subjects. The aim of these lessons was to specially develop the faculties of smell and touch. The pupils were able to distinguish and describe a number of articles with great readiness.

Industrial studies.—Special arrangements are made to teach the pupils industrial work of three kinds. (1) Sewing work, (2) Cane work and (3) tape weaving. In the sewing branch some of the pupils thread needles, cut clothes to patterns for sewing, hem and stitch and do general sewing work by hand and machine. In the cane work branch the pupils split canes unhelped and turn out cane work of all kinds. (3) Some pupils weave tape which is used for Indian bedsteads. In all these departments the pupils executed their works neatly, skilfully, and in a workman-like manner and the work turned out was creditable both to the school and to the pupils.

The school appears to me to have made very satisfactory progress during the short time of its existence. It has a model Headmaster in Dr. Nilkantral, a gentleman of considerable education, intelligence, and industry who has thoroughly studied the European and American systems and has skilfully adopted them to the conditions of Indian languages and Indian life.

The school has been doing work of great usefulness and supplying a long-felt want. The school enables the unfortunate individuals, who have been deprived altogether of the faculty of sight and come under its influence, to earn their living and cease being burdens on their relations or the public. It enables them to impart and receive education by means of writing and qualifies them to take their share in the concerns of the world in such a manner as it would be impossible for them to do without the help of an Institution like this; in short it renders the lives of the unfortunate sufferers far more bearable.

THE "Daily Telegraph" of the 10th publishes from its correspondent at St. Petersburg an extremely interesting letter, in which he discusses the chances of peace or war. He explains why it is that the Russian is not yet prepared for peace :—'I am enabled to affirm categorically that General Linievitch and the commanders of each of the Manchurian armies have literally bombarded his Majesty with reports tending to show that victory is about to smile upon Russian arms, and that all past disasters may be fully retrieved and abundantly compensated for by decisive triumphs within a relatively short space of time. As to the peace negotiations, they were agreed to, chiefly with the desire of crushing the rebellious movement, which it was thought that further warfare might foment :—Now, however, the governing body is convinced that not war, but peace, concluded against the wishes of the Army, would turn the scales against the autocracy and give to the insurrectionary movement the one stimulus needed for success. When his Majesty assented to the American proposals, his advisers expected to win what was yet obtainable by diplomacy, and their formula was : "It is Japan's interest to make peace, because if Russia cannot defeat the enemy she can at least continue the war indefinitely and ruin Japan without seriously harming herself." But now the view prevails that Russia can and should fight for victory, which is well within reach and that the autocracy cannot, without committing suicide, make peace at present on any conditions."

PIONEER REFORMERS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY OF THE BIG REVOLVER.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN was in his best "fighting form" at the Albert Hall meeting of the Tariff Reform League.

The following are the points of his speech :—

We have kindled a torch which not all the puny efforts of our opponents can extinguish.

We asked for discussion. It was promptly refused, and those who refused it have been discussing this question ever since.

We have lost our comparative position in the world's trade.

Our object includes the greatest social problem of our time—the full employment of our people.

For the first time in this long history of ours, we have finally emerged from what seemed to me to have been the poor and parochial ideas of a previous generation.

Our opponents have a remedy, but it is a secret locked in their breasts.

"Retaliation" is an excellent text; so is Mesopotamia.

The Little Englander denounces retaliation as a "method of barbarism."

In the same breath we are told that there are thirteen millions of our people starving.

I am told that my deliberate intention is to bring the labourers of this country to absolute starvation.

I have not known, throughout my somewhat stormy life, such gross, such scandalous, such unworthy misrepresentation.

We are pioneers, and when we win it will be victory complete and final.

The following is a verbatim report of striking passages :—

BATTLE TO THE END.

When this agitation began, what did we ask for? We were modest (laughter). All we desired was that there should be an inquiry, and that that inquiry should be impartial (cheers). You know how we were treated. Our demand was scorned as though indeed we had questioned the theory of gravitation or the roundness of the globe, or to use Sydney Smith's illustration, as though we had been presumptuous enough to speak disrespectfully of, the equator (laughter). We asked for discussion. It was promptly refused, and those who refused it have been discussing this question ever since (laughter). May I not say now at this period of the existence of the association that our opponents would be wise if they would assume in the future that we who have promoted this great cause in the fullest conviction of its importance are not going to be driven from our point are not going to abandon the task that we have undertaken (cheers) however heavy it may be, and none know better than we do how difficult it is to uproot a doctrine which in time has become a superstition. They would do well to accept as a fact that we will not go back one step (hear, hear) until all the essential attributes of our policy have been successfully accomplished.

Our objects were twofold. From the first we decided to maintain the position of this country as a great industrial and manufacturing centre (cheers). Its position has been threatened (hear, hear). There is yet time to save it, and upon that depends much more than those pecuniary interests to which our opponents are always appealing—there depends the position of Great Britain in the whole scheme of the world's government (cheers). But this object of ours necessarily includes the greatest social problem of our time, and that is the full employment of our people (cheers)—of that population constantly increasing—and the maintenance of such a standard of life as will, at all events secure the comfort and the happiness of the majority of the people (cheers). Now that question of employment is at the very root of all the social reforms of our time.

Now that is the question briefly stated. What do our opponents say? Have they any remedy? (No.) Have they any alternative for a state of things which I am willing to believe they deplore as much as we do? Well, they may have but it is a secret locked in their breasts (laughter). All they have told us up to the present time is that this state of things is due to the inferiority of our workmen (no, no, and shame), and to the want of enterprise on the part of our manufacturers (no, no). I utterly repudiate both of those statements (cheers). I do so from some knowledge of the facts which unfortunately those gentlemen rarely possess (laughter).

PROVIDENCE AND SELF-HELP.

But although our opponents have no alternative proposal, that is because they do not think there is any case. According to them this is the best of all possible worlds. All you have to do all the working classes of this country have to do, is to thank Providence for the excellent position in which He has placed them (a laugh). My idea has always been that, while we should be grateful to Providence for all His mercies, we should do something for ourselves.

I have spoken of two objects we have had in view. The first is the material interest of our own people. The second is even more important more urgent at the present time—that is the assurance of the organisation of the Empire of which we are only a part of that Imperial Federation which, as I believe, depends throughout the ages that are yet to come on the influence of the British tradition and the peace and civilisation of the world.

In the last two years we have steadily kept this greatest of all the objects that can be given to an ancient people with great traditions, with the history of which they must be proud—we have kept it steadily before the people, and now for the first time in this long history of ours, we have finally emerged from what seems to me to have been the poor and parochial ideas of a previous generation (cheers.) We no longer talk even among ourselves of the possibility or of the desirability of getting rid of these great offshoots of our race, but we have entered upon the period when our aspiration is to bring them into closer communication when this aspiration of our greatest statesmen is no longer a dream but has become a part of our practical politics (cheers).

If this great movement towards the union of the British race has progressed to whom is the advance due? The initiative is due to our colonial statesmen (cheers), who somehow or another are able in spite of their distance to take a broader view of this great question who look further forward into the the future and who with patriotic foresight have pointed out the way and set us the example (cheers). Now they have recognised that unless we and our children draw closer together we must inevitably drift apart (hear, hear). Will you allow me once more for a moment or two to call to your minds what this means—how important it is not only for ourselves but for all those higher aspirations which have been entertained by our ancestors and which ought to be held dear by ourselves (cheers).

To my mind the quibbles on this question which we have had to encounter are contemptible (cheers). The offer—the generous offer of our children—has been misrepresented and put aside. It has been denied. Yet in actual words we have the assurance of the Prime Minister of Canada (cheers), on behalf of the greatest dominion—self-governing dominion under our flag—we have his assurance that Canada has offered to Great Britain to make a treaty for closer intercourse on terms that shall be mutually advantageous (cheers). They made the offer. How has it been received? Really, while I recognise that our system of government by party is a system which cannot be altered, I refuse to admit that it is perfect. For under this system this offer, which ought to have been welcomed with open arms, has been treated by one party in the State with almost ill concealed opposition (cheers).

Well, from whom does this offer come? Not from Canada alone but from New Zealand (cheers) from Australia (cheers), from the combination of South African States (cheers). They have all already given or are prepared to give a preference to the Motherland, and they are waiting now to see how this preference is valued by us, and how much further we are willing to carry it (hear, hear). They are our best customers now (cheers). Will you let your imagination work, will you think what they may be twenty years—thirty years hence (cheers). If to-day there were any Continental Power which came to this country and offered on similar terms to make a treaty of reciprocity with us, I will venture to say that there is not a free importer in the lot that would hesitate for a moment to welcome such an offer (cheers) and to endeavour to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

A FIGHTING POLICY.

But what is it—what pernicious influence is at work that when an offer comes, not from those who are necessarily and justly our competitors, but comes from those who are of our own stock, who have helped us in our trouble (cheers), who are willing to help us again (cheers)—what is it—what pernicious influence is at work which thereupon fills the minds of the Opposition with prudish compunctions, lest in dealing with our children we should be creating a sordid bond (laughter) and who are afraid even to join them in a friendly conference (cheers) lest it should lead to a family quarrel (laughter)? Father and son, mother and daughter, they, forsooth, must keep at a distance—one from the other, lest they should fall out in any negotiations they may undertake.

Let no man join us under any mistake. We are a fighting force (renewed cheers). We have a definite and a constructive policy. Let no man join us who does not agree with the whole of it (prolonged cheering). It is our desire to put that policy before our people, so that it shall be understanded of all of them. There is no object in concealing anything. We do not shrink from the logical consequence of the action we have undertaken (cheers). Why are we an independent association? In order that we may be independent, that we may speak our minds, in the resolution which is to be proposed to you later in the evening—which, I understand, has already in similar form been carried by the great conference which was held this afternoon—we have endeavoured to put before you, and, through you before a much vaster audience, the policy which in our opinion, will promote the interests of the masses of the people, and will secure the union of the Empire. We believe that the clearer this policy is—the more definite—the more it will appeal to the people (cheers).

We are pioneers (cheers). I have never pretended to offer any opinion as to how long a period may elapse before we win the victory, but this I do know and when we win it (a Voice : "When?") and we shall (cheers) it shall be a victory complete and final. We will not have the fruits of our victory frittered away by the belated discussion of details which ought to be settled now (cheers). We want the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill (cheers).

Our policy is the policy of the vast majority of the Unionist party (cheers). It is the policy of retaliation and preference (cheers). But let us be careful that we understand each other as to what we mean by words. Retaliation is an excellent text—so is Mesopotamia (laughter). What do we mean by retaliation? We mean an effective engine to force a fair trade policy upon the nations with which we exchange our products. Or, failing that, to take up our own independent position and if we cannot exchange our goods with friends, to keep for our own people our own demands (cheers).

We want the big revolver when we meet men who are armed at all points—the big revolver (A Voice: "Well loaded."). I agree with that interruption (laughter and cheers). That is the whole point of my argument (renewed laughter and cheers.) What is the use of a revolver which is not loaded? (cheers) We will load our revolver with a general tariff (cheers). That tariff may be moderate—must be moderate, in my opinion (cheers.) It will be a tariff principally for revenue (hear, hear)—it will be a tariff which contains a large free list of articles which are necessary for the spread of our commerce, and on which, therefore, we should be foolish to put any duty. It must be a scientific tariff (cheers) and when we have it we must have power—we must ask at the same time for a mandate from the electorate of this country that the revolver is not given to us as a toy (cheers) but that it is meant for use—that its charge—this general tariff of which I speak—may be turned at a moment into a penal tariff in the case of those nations which will not meet us on equal terms. And we may ask also that it may be turned into a perfectly innocent weapon when we find others who are ready to grant us reciprocal concessions.

RAIN AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

WE grumble at the rain, but we shouldn't. We forget that, in the words of the "Lancet," "it is a very powerful purifier of the air and its cleansing effect is very marked on the atmosphere of cities and towns and manufacturing districts: In fact, the sanitary condition of the air of a given place may be fairly gauged by chemically examining the falling rain for impurities. The quantity of impurities so scavenged is in many instances as remarkable as it is variable. In other words, what may be called the sewage of the air varies in kind and amount in accordance with the number and kind of agencies which are at work polluting the air. An analysis of rain, therefore conducted at intervals is calculated to afford valuable knowledge of the sanitary condition of a place." It seems, indeed, to a contemporary that no meteorological observations in connexion with their bearing on the public health can be regarded as complete unless in addition to recording the rainfall they record also the analysis of rain as regards impurities.

Instances are not wanting to illustrate the valuable indications given from a point of view of health, by an analysis of rain: "Thus the rain falling in Manchester has been found to contain 7 parts per 1,000,000 of free ammonia, 0·3 part of organic ammonia, 47 parts of sulphuric acid (sulphates), and 5·88 parts of hydrochloric acid (chlorides). London has similarly shown 3·4 parts of free ammonia, 0·2 parts of organic ammonia, 20 parts of sulphuric acid (sulphates), and 1·25 parts of hydrochloric acid (chlorides). Inland rain, on the other hand, has given the following results: free ammonia, 1 part per 1,000 000; organic ammonia, 0·10 part; sulphuric acid (sulphates) 5·52 parts; and hydrochloric acid (chlorides) 390 parts; while the rain collected on the sea coast gave the following: free ammonia, 1·90 parts; organic ammonia 0.40 part; sulphuric acid (sulphates), 5·88 parts; and hydrochloric acid (chlorides) 53·15 parts." The figures suffice to show the value of this method of investigation, and it is interesting to note that according to these results country air contains less impurities than sea air, though they are augmented in the latter case by the salt of the sea.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit of Police Sergts Ahmad Khan and Pyara Ram, of the North-West Frontier Province Police, for conspicuous bravery displayed by them on the 27th Feb in the city of Dera Ismail Khan, in capturing an armed and desperate murderer.

The services of Lieut F A F Barnardo M B I M S are replaced at the disposal of H E the C in C India.

The services of Capt W C H Forster M B I M S are replaced at the disposal of H E the C in C in India.

The services of Lieut Col W G H Henderson F R C S I I M S Bombay Civil Surg Poona are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C in C in India.

The following officers are promoted to be cantonment magtes:—Lieut Col J A Wyllie Cantonment Magte Begaum and Major E Waller Cantonment Magte Sawalpindi.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE (REVENUE).

The services of Mr C A Barron I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept.

Mr C P Fisher Conservator of Forests 3rd Grade Central Provinces is granted privilege leave for three months; Mr H H Haines Deputy Conservator of Forests Bengal to officiate as Conservator of Forests 3rd grade until further orders but to remain seconded as Deputy Director Imperial Forest School and Mr P H Clutterbuck Deputy Conservator of Forests United Provinces to officiate as Conservator of Forests 3rd Grade in charge of the Southern Circle Central Provinces.

Mr A F Gradon Conservator of Forests 3rd (officiating 2nd Grade Central Provinces is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests 2nd grade in charge of the Northern Circle of which he relieved Mr Gradon.

Mr W F L Tottenham Deputy Conservator of Forests Burma to officiate as Conservator of Forests 3rd Grade in charge of the Tenasserim Circle Lower Burma.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—

Lieut —Norman Callender Taylor Royal Garrison Artillery attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn South Wales Borderers double Co Officer 98th Infy—3rd July and William Western Shaw 2nd Battn West India Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Royal Irish Rifles Double Co Officer 44th Merwara Infy—27th June, Second Lieut—Eustace Jotham 1st Battn North Staffordshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn North Staffordshire Regt double Co Officer 102nd Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers—23rd June, Henry Godwyn Sutton 1st Battn Manchester Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn North Staffordshire Regt Double Co Officer 114th Mahrattas—30th June, Inglis Runcorn Menteath 2nd Battn Middlesex Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Somersetshire Light Infy double Co Officer 124th Napiers Rifles—28th June and Colvin Frederic Montagu Birch 2nd Battn Wiltshire Regt attached as supernumerary to the 2nd Battn North Staffordshire Regt officiating double Co Officer 2nd Battn 1st Gurkha Rifles The Malaun Regt 2nd July.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on H E's personal staff —

To be Aide-de-Camp—Second-Lieut R E Forrester, 2nd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), vice Lieut G A Akers Douglas, resigned, with effect from the 15th July.

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp—Lieut Col J Hedding C I E, V D, Commandant Behar Light Horse, Lieut-Col A H Gleadowe Newcomen Commandant United Provinces Light Horse, Lieut-Col A H Deane Madras Vol Guards and Lieut-Col R S Menzies Commandant Rangoon Port Defence Volrs.

To be an Honorary Surg—Col W S Pratt M B Royal Army Medical Corps Principal Medical Officer 5th Mhow Division vice Surg genl W F Burnett Army Medical Staff retired.

Lieut G A Akers Douglas Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland) Highlanders Aide-de Camp to H E the Viceroy is granted leave in India.

CONVEYING the impressions he has received from the naval celebration of the "entente cordiale" at Brest, the "Standard's" correspondent writes :—Am I mistaken in finding an unusual and extraordinary affability to-day? I believe the extreme friendliness here is only a very slight example of the intense friendliness towards England which is spreading all over France. The recent crisis, which looked as though it might possibly end our friendship with France, has notably deepened it, as we know; but let us all understand that it has done so not merely because we played the part of friend, but because we played it with sympathy, instead of with bluster. We could have overdone the part of loyalty, and given it the appearance of parade instead of true understanding. Because we left France to do what she thought best, and merely suggested, rather than noisily proclaimed, how far our support would go, she trusts us today. Yes, trusts—it is a large word to use, but no one who has been here to-day, and felt, as it were, the pulse of the French people, civilians and officers alike, can doubt that it is true. French people look at the harbour, and see the French and British ships lying together, and then they look at one another—they remember things more keenly than we do, and they can also express more in a look—and there is not a doubt that they re-read the past and recast the future.



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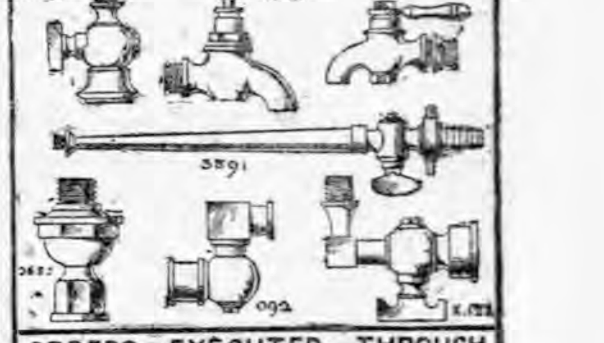
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE shortage of officers for the Army having become a very serious question, it is occupying a great deal of attention at the War Office, which is in part responsible for it. Officers are being admitted to the Guards and the Household Cavalry without examination for a period of probation of two years, after which they will undergo a professional examination, their commissions dating from the time of passing that examination. The number of officers so admitted is twenty-three, of whom two had failed this year in the competitive examination for admission to the Army. Mr. Arnold-Forster recently announced that the number of candidates who had so failed was thirty-four. Efforts are again being made to reduce the expense of life in the Army, with the view of removing one difficulty, particularly in the Cavalry, and commanding officers have been directed to take stringent measures to attain this object. Extravagance is to be ruthlessly repressed in order that young men of moderate means may be able to take up commissions, and if extravagant expenditure should go on the commanding officer will be made to suffer for it. There is to be no more keeping of duplicate sets of accounts, one for legitimate charges, and the other for unnecessary of extravagant outlay. No semi-private accounts will be tolerated henceforth. Regimental drags are also adjudged to be a cause of unnecessary expense and trouble, and measures are therefore to be taken to suppress them. It is well-known that in some cases the regimental drag has proved a very serious disadvantage to officers. It appears to be the opinion of the Army Council that officers will join the cavalry in sufficient numbers if proper care be exercised in regard to subscriptions and other charges. There is, therefore, a desire to introduce something of Spartan simplicity into cavalry life. All this goes to show that the Army Council realises at last the extreme gravity of the present state of affairs.

The fixing of the Mohmand boundary is about to begin, and the Commission which is to be appointed will enter upon its work from the north, proceeding to Wakhan by way of Chitral, and will cross the Safed-Koh and finish in the Mohmand district at the Kotal of Salalasar. The proceedings will be watched with a good deal of interest, not unmixed with anxiety, because a follower of the Haddah Mullah, named Gud Mullah, has organised a body of about forty other Mullahs to proclaim a shariat against the British in the Mohmand territory. It may be hoped that a spirit of religious fanaticism will not unsettle the tribesmen, but it will not be forgotten that the troubles of 1897 began through the action of the Mad Fakir and the Haddah Mullah working upon the religious excitement of the people and using the demarcation of the boundary as a disturbing political influence. Boundary commissions have always been hateful to the people, and were not liked by the late Amir, who thought they damaged his high prerogatives, and lowered his prestige in the eyes of the Faithful. The Mohmands have displayed a particular objection to boundary commissions. Not a foot shall you set in Mohmand territory, wrote Gulam Haidar to the British Commissioner who was seeking to establish that part of the boundary agreed upon by Sir Mortimer Durand and the Amir in the 1893 convention, which divided the Mahmand territory. We suppose that boundary pillars will now be planted among the snowy peaks of the Safed Koh, and we may hope that the experience of 1897 will render it possible to avoid a recurrence of the trouble that then arose.

It has been denied by Lord Donoughmore in the House of Lords that the War Office has taken any step towards reducing the Volunteers, but the circular signed by Sir Edward Ward in the name of the Army Council betrays unmistakably the hand of Mr. Arnold-Forster and the purpose which he has in view. It is said that the Volunteers are not in an efficient state to take the field, but we are not told where that field is to be. The Volunteers are raised for Home Defence, and in the view of all who have considered the question at all, are required—the Regular Army being mostly abroad in the emergency—to resist those raids against which the Navy does not guarantee to protect us. Physical efficiency is of course, desireable, but we do not think, in the hour of a descent upon our shores, by raiders to the number say of 10,000, it will be necessary to inquire whether the men who take up arms have the qualifications laid down in the circular, the terms of which we give elsewhere. We shall not at such a time be disposed to ask a Volunteer whether he has the physical qualities of a man of nineteen, and is under forty-five years of age—do men of forty-five possess the qualities of youths of nineteen?—or whether he is free from organic disease or has good masticating teeth, or, again, whether he can march. In this country surely the railway would take him near the scene of operations. Upon commanding officers of Volunteers is thrown the onus of recommending whether their inefficient units shall be disbanded or amalgamated.

The circular shows no grasp whatever of the conditions to be met. Everyone knows that the Volunteers are a cheap force, and that they are a military asset of no small value. They are almost all we have to represent the military spirit of the people. They are part of that essential force, outside the Regular Forces of the Crown, upon the supreme importances of which the War Commissioner insisted so forcibly as promising means of expansion. While doing nothing whatever to train the youth of the country, and thus to give us a partially-trained nation, which the plainest teachings of all experience show us to be necessary for our safety, the War Office is preparing to sacrifice the only forces we possess which represent, even in small degree, such training. It must be remembered that a Volunteer, even if he have an organic disease and bad teeth is a uniformed soldier subject to military law, but if his uniform be taken from him, even if the remains of his enthusiasm should tempt him to join a rifle club, he will be a civilian, and a body and possessions, if he should be captured by German raiders, would be treated as French civilians who took up arms to defend their country were treated by the Germans in 1870-71. We do not believe that a descent upon this country upon any large scale is possible but it would nevertheless be madness to decrease the Volunteers, who be it remembered do a great deal to keep alive the fire of military enthusiasm, and so have a useful influence upon the recruiting of the Regular Army. Certainly the changes foreshadowed in the War Office circular cannot be made under the present Volunteer Regulations.

Sir Edmund Barrow, who opinions upon such subjects command respect, has an important article in the National Review in which once more, he deals with the organisation of the Army upon national lines, basing it upon the compulsory military training of boys, to be conducted territorially on our existing regimental system. The standing Army would be a long service professional Army, first enlistment being for eight or nine years' colour service, plus four or three years' Reserve service. This Army would be constituted as at present. Of the Line seventy-eight battalions would be abroad at war strength, sixty nine battalions at home at cadre strength, and nine battalions at home as a striking force. The infantry of the Line would be reduced to 120,000 men, this being done by means of the cadre battalions at home. A Reserve of 80,000 men composed of Army Reservists and Volunteers would be found and with the Line would suffice to furnish our Foreign Service Army, our first reinforcements and a field force of five or six divisions of three brigades each. In the event of great emergencies our fighting Army would be reinforced by the Militia, consisting, as now, of about 5 battalions organised for war in divisions of three brigades, any residue being available for garrison duty abroad. The Militia in peace would consist of 80,000 men serving under new conditions. The Volunteers would consist of Volunteer Reservists for the Line and Volunteers under present conditions. The latter class of the Volunteers and the Militia Reserve would be regarded as the force for the local defence of the United Kingdom and to be organised accordingly. Service in the Militia Reserve would be subject by law to be ballot. Though some of these proposals are of a radical nature, all are more or less based on inherent obligations, or on existing conditions, and Sir Edmund Barrow in propounding his scheme has endeavoured to avoid rooting up any cherished institutions, even if he has imparted to them a new aspect and new obligations.

"The surveying service does not loom very large in the public eye, and it has not always been considered by young officers a particularly desirable branch of the naval profession to adopt. But that service in a surveying vessel must be of value to officers intending to qualify navigation is obvious, and by a circular letter recently issued by the Admiralty provision is made whereby such officers may serve for two years in the surveying branch, and the fact that they have undergone this special training will be counted to their advantage. Lieutenants and sub-lieutenants will be appointed as vacancies occur, on the recommendation of the captain of the navigation school, with a temporary rank as fourth class assistant surveyors. They will be required to serve the full two years, and will be eligible to rise to the rank of third class assistant surveyors whilst serving on the temporary staff of a ship, if specially recommended by their captain.

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, the well known irrigation engineer, is making inquiries as to the possibility of obtaining a grant of about 50,000 acres of State land in the Punjab for agricultural development by a syndicate or company.

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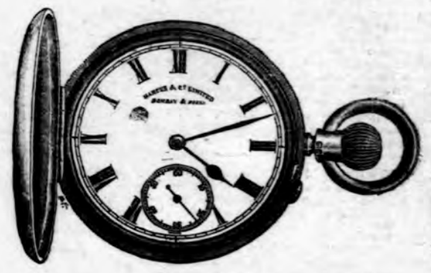
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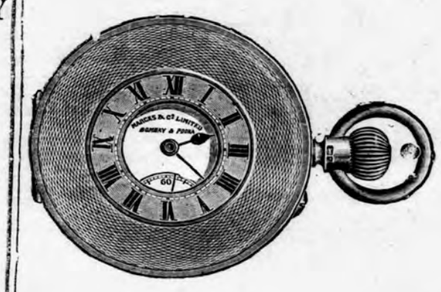
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